PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Only and Most Complete Guide in India
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,912.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Oct.	PENINSULLAR....	5294	CHINA.....	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
7th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLI ...	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA.	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1st Decr.	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MOOLTAN ...	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA..	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
29th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA ...	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA ...	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
26th "	PENIN-ULAR.....	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6910	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA.....	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA ...	9505
2nd Mar	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA ..	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA....	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA ...	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA ..	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA....	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
BOMBAY, *20th September, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Nov. "
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years.....	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through-tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000 G.	Dodero.....	17th Oct. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000 G.	Beisito.....	17th Nov. "
ISCHIA	6,000 G.	Dodero.....	17th Dec. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

AUGUST 7TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool. via London	550	900	470	720	420	640
Marseilles (overland.)	600	1000	525	770	450	675
Karachi	40	..	40	..	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward booked steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 100.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.	
A	City of Karachi	5,000	Aug. 29	Sept.. 11		Oct.	3
A	City of Edinburgh	6,358	Sept. 5	" 18	Oct. 6	"	12
B	Crosby Hall	4,053	" 14	" 28	" 13	"	20
A	City of Vienna	4,672	" 27	Oct. 11	" 24	"	30
B	Trafford Hall	3,900	Oct. 6	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov.	6
A	City of Bombay	4,548	" 17	" 29	" 11	"	16
B	Prome	3,580	" 25	Nov. 8	" 18	"	24

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 8th Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 4th "	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 5th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 5th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3000	8th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
PUTIALA	3000	24th "	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
NERBUDDA ...	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
2nd October, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Comlie	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC ...	6,385	X	27th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	13th Oct. 1906.
VILLE dela CIOTAT...	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Grezo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosca	4,119.....	1st Dec. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

	Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†	AUSTRIA	A. Blaffer	7600	5th Oct. 1906.
†	SILESIA	L.de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
†	PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	5th Dec. "
*†	TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5795	20th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.
First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
FRAZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,046	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse."
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

HE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.....	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to.
L. COMBE,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£660,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahor	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

TO LET.

TO LET.

BOMBAY SEASON, BUNGALOWS FLATS and apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Spacious and commodious, plenty of light and air.
For further particulars apply to
B. SAKHARAMJI & Co.
House Agents.
No. 2, Dean Lane.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.
MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.
The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,

LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW,
WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER
For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW

CAN CHOLERA BE CURED?

Scientists agree it is a Germ Disease and calls for a Germicide.
AN UNUSUAL OFFER

ALL forms of Cholera, are cause directly or indirectly by germs, and no guarantee of cure can be given unless a germicide is used. Drugs are not taken to kill inside germs. Old remedies simply give relief in the hope that nature will make the cure. Powerful and sometimes injurious drugs are taken into the body in the false hope that by this means the poisoned matter may be forced out.

But drugs which are sufficiently powerful to kill the disease germs would injure the tissues of the body These germs can only be destroyed by employing a germicide, and the only germicide strong enough to attack and destroy the germs without in any way injuring the animal cells and tissues of the body is Liquozone, the drugless germicide.

Liquozone is a powerful yet harmless germicide, and the cures it makes seem miraculous. So certain is it that Liquozone destroys germs that for two years £ 250 was offered to any scientist who could discover a disease germ Liquozone could not kill. That offer remained unclaimed. The reason Liquozone destroys germs without harming the living tissues is because germs are vegetable and Liquozone like Oxygen destroys things that are vegetables, yet they both act as a tonic to all animal life.

If you are suffering from cholera you should immediately commence the use of Liquozone. Drugs can only give relief, and relief is misleading. Old remedies never cure except in the few cases where nature happens to assist. Results from drugs are so uncertain that it seems a mistake to continue with them, when there is a better way.

There is no doubt or supposition about the results of Liquozone.

So surely will Liquozone cure cholera and all germ diseases that all chemists are authorised to give an absolute guarantee of benefit, if three large bottles are purchased at one time. Any enterprising chemist will sign and give you a guarantee to the effect that if you are not benefited in health after using the three bottles, he will return all you paid under the guarantee, and our Bombay wholesale agents will reimburse him for us.

Could we better show our good faith? Liquozone can be purchased from any Chemist at Rs. 0-13-6, Rs. 1-11-6, Rs. 3-6-0, British Liquozone Co., 60, Wilson Street, London, England. Wholesale agents for Bombay, Dadabhoy & Co., 61, Hornby Road, Fort.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
ongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices and Samples apply to
THE SUPERINTENDENT
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.
We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of M

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

After Being Entirely Reconstructed,

Farewell Visit of the Present

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Under the personal direction of Maurice F. Bandmann and by Special Appointment with Mr. George Edwards, Gaiety Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY Oct.	3	—San Toy.
THURSDAY,	4	—Florodora.
FRIDAY,	5	—A Chinese Honey-Moon.
SATURDAY,	6	—The Toreador.
MONDAY,	8	—My Lady Molly.
TUESDAY,	9	—The Belle of New York
WEDNESDAY,	10	—The Girl from Kay's.

Price of Admission:—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1.

Box Plan Open At

MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON & STEEL, ARRIVED per Hansa Line s. s. "MARIENFELS." No. 1 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments per above Vessel are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 3rd October, 1906.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP SUBSISTING between our clients FULCHAND GOVINDJI and RAMCHAND FULCHAND, and DOSHI LALLOOBHAI CHAGANLAL and DOSHI VARAJLAL UNDERJI, carrying on business as Commission Agents at Bombay, under the name, style and firm of Cotton Agency Company or Bombay Cotton Agency Company, has been DISSOLVED as from the 2nd of August 1906, so far as concern our clients the said Fulchand Govindji and Ramchand Fulchand who have retired from the said firm and all liabilities in respect of the said firm have been taken over by the said Doshi Lalloobhai Chaganlal and Doshi Varajlal Underji and our said clients will not be responsible in any manner for the same. Dated at Bombay this 1st day of October, 1906.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Solicitors for FULCHAND GOVINDJI and RAMCHAND FULCHAND.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

IN JANUARY 1907, the SENATE will proceed to APPOINT a WHOLE-TIME OFFICER as REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY, on a salary of Rs. 800 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000 in five years by four annual increments of Rs. 50. Applications for the post must reach the Undersigned on or before the 17th December, 1906. Candidates are required to send printed copies of their testimonials. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

The Registrar will be appointed in the first instance for five years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. He must be a graduate of position with experience of University affairs. He may be a member of the Senate, but not of the Syndicate.

The duties of the Registrar will be as follows:—

(a) To be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal and such other property of the University as the Syndicate will commit to his charge.

(b) To act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Board of Accounts, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards, and to keep Minutes thereof.

(c) To conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate, and the Senate.

(d) To issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Board of Accounts, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards.

(e) To perform such other work as may be, from time to time, prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in the performance of his official duties.

It is competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Registrar, on full pay, leave of absence for one month in a year, or for an accumulated period not exceeding four months in five years. It is also competent to the syndicate to grant him, on half pay, leave of absence which may be added to the period of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding eight months in five years.

It is competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Registrar a gratuity or pension regulated as follows:—

(a) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary for each completed year of service.

(b) After a service of not less than ten years up to 25 years, a pension not exceeding one-sixtieth of the average salary (i. e., the average calculated upon the last three years of service) multiplied by the number of years of completed service.

(c) The pension will, in no case, exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.

In case of misconduct or neglect of duty, the Registrar shall be liable to suspension by the Syndicate, and to dismissal by the Senate on the report of the Syndicate.

The selected candidate will be required to join his post by the middle of February 1907. He will continue to hold office not later than the 31st of March, 1907.

C. LITTLE,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th September, 1906.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

IN JANUARY 1907, the SENATE will proceed to APPOINT a SALARIED INSPECTOR for the purpose of inspecting Colleges affiliated to this University. Applications for the post are hereby invited, and they must reach the Undersigned on or before the 17th December, 1906. Candidates are required to send printed copies of their testimonials. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification. The appointment will be made by the Senate subject to the approval of Government.

The Inspector of Colleges will be appointed in the first instance for five years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. He must be a person of high academic standing and one possessing some experience of Indian Colleges. He will be a whole-time officer of the University, and his salary will be Rs. 800 per mensem rising to Rs. 1,000 in five years by four annual increments of Rs. 50. He may be a Fellow of the University, but must not be a Member of the Syndicate.

The duties of the Inspector of Colleges will be—

(a) to report on Colleges applying for affiliation,
(b) to inspect affiliated Colleges, and
(c) to inspect such Schools as may, from time to time, be indicated by the Syndicate.

It is competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Inspector of Colleges, on full pay, leave of absence for one month in a year, or for an accumulated period not exceeding four months in five years. It is also competent to the Syndicate to grant him, on half pay, leave of absence which may be added to the period of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding eight months in five years.

The Inspector of Colleges may, with the permission of the Syndicate, avail himself of the College vacations.

The Syndicate may grant to the Inspector of Colleges a gratuity or pension regulated as follows:—

(a) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary for each completed year of service.

(b) After a service of not less than ten years, up to 25 years, a pension not exceeding one-sixtieth of the average salary (*i.e.*, the average calculated upon the last three years of service) multiplied by the number of years of completed service.

(c) The pension will, however, in no case, exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.

In case of misconduct or neglect of duty, the Inspector of Colleges will be liable to suspension by the Syndicate and to dismissal by the Senate on the report of the Syndicate.

The selected candidate will be required to join his appointment by the middle of February 1907. He will continue to hold office not later than the Annual Meeting of the Senate in January 1912.

C. LITTLE,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
THE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Including Indian Midland Section).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1906, for the SUPPLY of the articles noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1907:—

R. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B or C) and a Deposit of Rupees One thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
PAREL, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1906.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Cowshkats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Samples and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
3, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS:—"BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

THE VICTORIAN ERA SERIES.

Each	Each
Re. 1-14 in Crown: 8vo. Volumes, cloth,	Re. 1-14.

The Series is designed to form a record of the great movements and developments of the age, in politics, economics, religion, industry, literature, science, and art, and of the life work of its typical and influential men.

The Growth and Administration of the British Colonies, 1837-1897. By the Rev. W. Parr Greswell.
The Rise of Democracy. By J. Holland Rose, M. A.
The Free Trade Movement and its Results. By G. Armitage-Smith, M. A.
London in the Reign of Victoria (1837 to 1897.) By G. Laurence Gomme, F. S. A., etc.
English National Education. A Sketch of the Rise of Public Elementary Schools in England. By H. Holman, M. A.
The Science of Life. An Outline of the History of Biology and its Recent Advances. By J. Arthur Thomson, M. A.

Charles Dickens. A Critical Study. By George Gissing.
The Earl of Beaconsfield. By Harold E. Gorst.
Tennyson. A Critical Study. By Stephen Gwynn.
Charles Kingsley and the Christian Social Movement. By Charles W. Stubbs, D. D., Dean of Ely.

BUILDERS OF GREATER BRITAIN.

Each	Each
Rs. 3-12	Rs. 3-12

Edited by H. F. Wilson, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, with Photogravure Frontispieces and Maps. Large Crown Octavo, designed cloth.

Sir Thomas Maitland: The Mastery of the Mediterranean. By Walter F. Lord.
John and Sebastian Cabot: The Discovery of North America. By C. Raymond Beazley.
Lord Clive: The Foundation of British Rule in India. By Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot.
Sir Stamford Raffles: England in the Far East. By Hugh E. Egerton, M. A.
Admiral Phillip: The Founding of New South Wales. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery.
Edward Gibbon Wakefield. The Colonization of South Australia and New Zealand. By R. Garnett, C. B., L. L. D.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 525 of 1906.

MULTANI TEHELRAM GIRDHARIDAS, of Bombay, Multani Hindu inhabitant, carrying on business as shroff and Brokers at Nagpuri Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, for himself and all other creditors of BOHRA AHMEDALLI MOOSABHOY, late of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) NANABHOY AHMEDALLI, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Modikhana within the Fort of Bombay, a minor of the age of about 5 years by his guardian-ad-litem ASHMABOO, widow of AHMEDALLI MOOSABHOY and (2) ASHMABOO, widow of AHMEDALLI MOOSABHOY, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Modikhana within the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

NOTICE under section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure. PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

NOTICE is hereby given to the defendants abovenamed and to all the creditors of the deceased Ahmedali Moosabhoy, that the plaintiff abovenamed has on the 24th day of August, 19,6, instituted this Suit against the aforesaid defendants who are the heirs of the said Ahmedali Moosabhoy, deceased, praying (a) that the estate of the said deceased may be Administered by and under the direction of this Honourable Court (b) that for the purposes aforesaid all necessary orders may be made accounts taken and directions given (c) that the Plaintiff may be paid out of the said estate the sum of Rupees one thousand and seventy and annas ten together with further interest on the amounts of certain promissory notes mentioned in the plaint at the respective rates mentioned in the said notes from 23rd August, 1906, until payment (d) that in the meantime a fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to take charge of the properties and assets and books of the said deceased with power to recover realize and get in the rents and other income thereof (e) that the Plaintiff's costs of this Suit may be provided for out of the said estate and (f) that the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the circumstances of the case may require. And that the said Plaintiff has under section 30 of the Civil Procedure Code been permitted to file and prosecute this suit on behalf of all the creditors of the said deceased Ahmedali Moosabhoy, and that this Honourable Court has fixed MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1906, for the hearing and Final Disposal of the above Suit.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1906.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Protiosutary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 6th day of September, 1906.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms Moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
55, FREER ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

We have in STOCK a large variety of

RELIABLE PRESENTATION ARTICLES

And useful Articles for Ladies Gents, and Children.

BEST ENGLISH-MADE

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Our Goods are sold at Prices to suit all pockets and every article gives satisfaction.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY,
111, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Detailed Catalogues post free on application.

R. G. BALDOCK,

THE WELL-KNOWN

AUSTRALIAN HORSE

IMPORTER,

BEGS to inform his Old Patrons and the Public generally that he is still CARRYING on BUSINESS as formerly in the BOMBAY STABLE CO.'S PREMISES, and that he has a first class Shipment due on or about 25th September to be followed by others as demand may require.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED

FOR

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

I. A MANAGER, with extensive Indian Banking experience and first class Banking qualifications.—One with local experience preferred. Salary Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per mensem, according to qualifications.

(II.) A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, with good Indian Banking experience and qualifications. One with local experience preferred. Liberal Salary to a well-qualified man.

(III.) A SHROFF, with good Local Banking experience for the Head Office, Bombay. Applicants must furnish Security and give good references. Liberal salary to a suitable man.

ALL APPLICATIONS to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, BOARD of DIRECTORS, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY, with full particulars regarding age, qualifications, etc., and copies of testimonials.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 25,00,000,

To be Increased to FIFTY Lacs.

Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 25 to be paid on application and the balance Rs. 75 in one month after allotment,

DIRECTORS.

PRINCE VIJAYSINHJI of Palitana.
SHEWSAHAYMAL SHEWDAYAL, Esqr., Banker.
CHUNILAL HARILAL SETALWAD, Esqr. *Barrister-at-Law.*
FAZULBHAI JOOMABHAI LALJEE, Esqr.
DR. POPATBHAI PRABHURAM VAIDYA, L. M. and S.
TOKERSEY SHAMJEE, Esqr.
LALLUBHAI CHHAGANLAL, Esqr.
(Names of the other Directors will be given later on.)

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN.

THIS BANK has been started with a view to supply the demand which the existing Banks in this part of the Country on account of their constitution, or because of the circumscription of their scope, are unable to meet.

The Capital required to commence the business has already been subscribed, and the necessary arrangements for the purpose are being made. The Directors have good expectations of the future of the Institution.

Some Native States have long felt the necessity of Banking conveniences in their capitals, and the Directors have under consideration the terms offered by some of these States. If favourable terms are secured, the business of the Bank will be largely extended.

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had either from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or at the office of Mr. Lalubhai Chhaganlal, No. 38, Church Gate Street.

Intending Applicants may inspect printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association at either of the above places.

ALEX. J. AGABEG,
Manager.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the SUPPLY of LEATHER WASHERS" are invited to reach the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, at Lahore, not later than the 8th October, 1906 (at which place time and date they will be opened), for the SUPPLY of 5,000 LEATHER WASHERS for Carriage and Wagon Axle Boxes, otherwise called Axle Box Dust Guards" 1,000 of each size.

2 Samples of the five kinds of Leather washers required can be obtained on payment of Rs 5 per set from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W Railway, Lahore, This does not represent the value of the sample Washers.

3. Tenders should also be made for similar washers in Solid Leather (one thickness.)

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance.

LAHORE, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

STILL UNSURPASSED!

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.

It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete. Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170. Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zooma Musjid,
BOMBAY.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

ARRIVING SEPTEMBER.

JULIUS GOVE.

Per s.s. "DUNERA," due to ARRIVE at BOMBAY about the middle of September, arrives to Mr. GOVE'S CONSIGNMENT—the first of the Season's Horse Shipment.

Mr. Gove's Shipment includes a fine lot of Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, etc., and Native Cavalry Remounts.

Subsequent shipments will arrive to Mr. Gove's Consignment at intervals.

JULIUS GOVE,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, &
MELBOURNE (*Australia.*)

HORSES.

THE first shipment of WALER HORSES ex S.S. DUNERA is due to arrive about 30th instant when "MESSRS. R. SCOTT and Co." will have a large selection of all classes belonging to the well-known SHIPPERS, Mr. J. J. TULLOCH and J. GOVE, at their new stables, GILDER STREET, BYCULLA. PATRONS—Please note our address.

R. SCOTT AND CO.,
Gowalia Tank Veterinary Stables
and
Byculla Commission Stables.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price Annas One to be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS

for

UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION

In Time for

PUNJAB MAIL.

NIGHT EDITION

for

CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

Both may

BE OBTAINED IN BOMBAY ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SPORT AND THE DRAMA.

THE WORLD OF ART.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

SPECIAL NEWS LETTERS FROM AUSTRALIA, THE FAR EAST, AND ALL PARTS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

THE

Bombay Gazette

IS NOW

THE BEST

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOB-PRINTING

IN ALL ITS

BRANCHES.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRISLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TRIPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"ARABIAN NIGHTS." The Library Edition of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments" in Twelve Volumes. The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night Translated from the Arabic by Captain Sir R. F. Burton, K. C. M. G., F. R. G. S., &c., &c. Reprinted from the original Edition and Edited by LEONARD C. SMITHERS, and Illustrated by a Series of Seventy Original Illustrations reproduced from the Original Pictures in Oils specially painted by Albert Letchford. In first-rate condition, no reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to No. 892 O., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort

TO BE LET, SHOP.—A well lighted, airy and commodious—in Hornby Road, opposite the J. N. Petit Institute. Apply to No. 903 O. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, one who can qualify and push up a respectable Educated Hindu in a progressive Office or business line. No. 896 O. Advt., Dep., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a first class COOK, for H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar; must have thorough knowledge of English and French Cooking. Salary Rs. 75 to 100. Apply sharp to No. 897 O. Advt., Dept.- "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Second Class MARINE ENGINEER to act as Second Engineer in a Coasting Steamer. Apply No. 878S. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a FURNISHED HOUSE at Lonauli or Khandalla for a few months as soon as available. Apply No. 863S., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED an ORGANIST for the Garrison and Fort Churches, Bellary. Apply for particulars to the Chaplain.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 25 Meadow St., Bombay.

CHOLERA SUFFERERS.—LIQUOZONE is the only way to kill disease germs in the body without killing the tissues too. A little added to your drinking water makes it absolutely healthful and pure, and protects you against an attack of Cholera or germ contagion.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors supplied and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPE WRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898 Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy taught. Particulars and the Highest bona fide press and other opinions from GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Re. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. Rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerics. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable Hirth Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During months of issue, 2 annas: Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issue Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 13 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Rs. 2.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Net Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 903S. Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription, Rs. 5 including Postage.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH Finest Art Gold, Gem, Jewellery, such as Brooches, Charms, Necklets, Pendents, Rings Scraf Pins, Safety Pins, Muff Chains, Fob Chains, Curb Bracelets, Perpetual Calendars, Lockets, Studs and Links, Hall-marked Silver Jewellery and Silver Mounted Goods. DURAJI and Co., 30, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription £1-4-6 per year including Postage.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Shares Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charges and Rates of Freight, &c. Subscription in advance Rs. 10 (Ten Rupees) Over Sea. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Mandvee Bunder.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

GIBBONS & Co., Art Furniture and Cabinet makers.

Household and Office Furniture of every description supplied from Stock or made to order at the shortest notice. All work under the immediate supervision of European Artists. Houses and Offices completely and satisfactorily furnished.

GIBBONS & CO.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams, "Gibmart Bombay."
Telephone No. 411 and 412.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS,

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,

ALSO

STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS

Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE ROUND PEARLS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SATURDAY the 6th inst., at 2 p. m., (B. T.,) at their rooms, sell by public Auction, by order of Thucker Doongarsy Bhanjee and on account and at the risk of Javeri Raichund Khusalchund:—

16 very valuable white round pearls, weighing about 200 chowys.

The above will be on view two days before the date of sale, a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Bungalow, next to the Jairajbhoy Sanitarium, on Bandora Point, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome substantial made furniture made to order by Dewji Canji, Winbridge and Roberts, such as telescopic dining table for 24 persons, dining-room chairs, sideboard, dumb-waiter, drawing-room sofas, easy-chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, rose-wood cottage piano in good order by Soundy and Co., rich historical pictures, large Brussel's carpet, glass bird of paradise in glass dome, valuable table ornaments, one two and three light Dittmar's lamps, large American wickiron, blue flame stove with 4 burners and frames, strong made single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, blackwood carved old wardrobes, Ceylon made ebony and white wood wardrobe in two pieces, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, Mincer's safe with drawers on stand, copying press, beam scale with weights, water tank 4 by 4 feet, food cage, well water pump, plateware by Reed and Barton, crockery-ware and glassware, garden plants, rubber tyred vis-a-vis, with grey Burma pony and harness complete, etc., the property of FRAMJEE COWASJEE MEHTA, Esqr., changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co.. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9., Esplanade Road (entrance from Church Gate Street), Fort, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Ditmar & Co., consisting of handsome hanging, table, floor and wall kerosine oil lamps of various description majolica ware, flower vases, terra-cotta figures, tea tables, paper lined shades, table glassware, crockery ware, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers and will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, above Messrs. Bull and Co., the valuable teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, best plateelware rich crockery and glassware, windproof, lamps, etc., the property of HARRY W. WILLIAMS, Esq., Manager Reuter's Telegram Company.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON MODY BAY PORT TRUST ESTATE.

Messrs Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November, 1906, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.,) by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of mortgagors Umer Peer Mahomed and another by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring two hundred and ninety one and eight-ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 2852 (B) and Street No 119 (B), all which premises are situate on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay, and in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by unoccupied land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the West by Free Road, on or towards the North by land in the occupation of Abdul Husein Hiptoolla, and on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Ratansha Ardeshir Parakh.

For further particulars and conditions of sale,

WE ARE
TAXIDERMISTS
AND
THE FIRM

TO make to order. To supply from Stock. To Repair or renovate your Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Gladstone, Etc., Bags, Bed-Straps, Collar Boxes, Holdalls, Harness, Saddlery, or any variety of Leather Goods, Reliable Guaranteed Articles. Prices the Cheapest in Bombay.

J. OAKES & CO.,
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 5/8	=	+ 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/4	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	61 7-8	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 11/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	31 5/8	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	68 3/8	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17 1/2	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·44 1-4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·83 1/4	=	"
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	pr. ct. =	unchange
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/8	" =	+1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/4	" =	unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/4	" =	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 7/8	" =	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 3-4	=	— 1/2
7 day market loans	3 3-4	=	— 3/8

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 380,000 at 1s. 4 3/32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c. f. India 12 4 1/2 Nov.-Dec sellers quiet.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 11/2 buyers.
WHEAT—
Afloat for U. K. 1,100,000.
Red Karachi 29 3/8 Nov.-Dec. buyers firm
BAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 53 1 2 Sept.-Oct. value firm
Yellow Cawnpore 44 April-May sellers firm.
Brown 52 Sep-Oct done firm
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 1-4 Sept.-Oct. sellers quiet
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Oleine Market closed	steady
East Indian	firm
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	7,000
Spot	5·77-9
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 1/2
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	7,000
Futures close	firm

	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
Oct.-Nov. 5·33	5·30	5·31
plus 23	plus 23	plus 23
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·32	5·34	5·36
plus 23	plus 23	plus 23
Apr.-May	May-June.	June-July
5·38	5·40	5·41
plus 23	plus 24	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	49,000
Do. last year	57,000
Exports to Great Britain	20,000
Do. do. Continent	64,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·25 + 25
Futures, month of Dec.	1 ·00 45
Do. month of March	10·19 + 45

* Advanced owing to reports of crop damage and to bullish crop estimates.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 11.16+5/16
Futures, month of Dec	10·07 + 5
Do. month of Jan.	10·16
Tone at close	firm

Quotations for Last Indian are all increased 1/16d. in Liverpool

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30 Sept.

Cotton	437	bales.
Wheat	2,632	cwts.
Linseed	1,061	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7	do
Gingellyseed	1,110	do
Poppyseed	252	do
Groundnuts	10	do
Castorseed	4,379	do
Rice	697	do
Myrabollams	nil	
Cottonseed	4,923	do
Mowraseed	204	do
Gram	240	do
Joowar	nil	
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The big rise in American Cotton advised this morning caused renewed excitement in our local market to-day. Good B. G. Broach opened at an advance of Rs 7 on last evening's closing rates at Rs. 241, but declined to Rs. 238 in the afternoon. The market is firm and a moderate turnover is reported in certain descriptions of new crops, exporters being the chief buyers. In ready cotton there is also a good enquiry both mills and export houses buying.

The Bombay Improvement Trust loan of twenty lakhs 4 per cent. debentures was closed to-day. The following are the results of tenders.

Minimum Rate	Rs.	100-10-0
Average Rate	"	100-15-0
Total Tenders	"	61,37,500

Sterling exchange is firm and Rupee Paper is quiet but steady. The share market is irregular. We quote at the close :

Petits	Rs.	3,620 Murat
Davids	"	470
Tapty-Valley Ry.	"	492 1/2

Receipts of Cotton at Bombay for the year ending 30th September 1906, compared with the same period last year.

	Receipts from 1st Oct 1904 to 30th Sept 1905.	Receipts from 1st Oct. 1905 to 30th Sept 1906.	
Khandeish	3,63,469	4,43,288	+ 1,39,819
Central India	1,55,155	1,48,866	— 6,289
Barsee and Nugger	1,40,716	1,53,257	+ 12,541
Berars	2,70,327	2,26,807	— 73,520
Central Provinces	3,801	3,60,731	+ 30,767
Total Comras	13,80,778	16,02,652	+ 41,874
Dholleras	99,456	1,93,908	+ 94,452
Broach	2,07,291	2,12,332	— 5,041
Compta and Dharwar	1,44,570	96,385	— 48,183
Westerns	55,326	77,109	+ 21,780
Bengals, N-W-P	3,78,847	3,15,017	— 63,830
Bengals, Rajputana	1,07,408	44,308	— 63,098
Sind	94,036	30,846	— 63,216
Persian	2,949	2,742	— 207
American	61,199	19,396	— 40,803
Egyptian	1,932	1,803	— 129
Other Sorts	8,265	5,267	— 2,998
Total Bales	26,91,274	2,551,761	—1,39,513

This total compares as follows with the previous five years :—

1905-06	25,51,761 bales.
1904-05	26,91,274 do.
1903-04	21,41,096 do.
1902-03	24,88,539 do.
1901-02	21,43,000 do.
1900-01	18,97,000 do.

The total shipments from Bombay for the same period, *i.e.*, year ending 30th September were as follows:—

Europe	4,957,40
Japan	3125,34
China	350,36
Coast Ports	32,037
Total	1,439,180

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 1/2d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	17
Marks 3 do. do.	140
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	161 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	219
Japan 30 do. do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	96-15
1st Settlement, 31st October	97-0

Money Market, Tone steady.

Bank of England since 13th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 12th "	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th "	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 18th "	5	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	strong.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	10.000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·49	5·46	5·47
plus 16	plus 16	plus 16
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl.
5·48	5·51	5·53
plus 16	plus 17	plus 17
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·54	5·56	5·56
plus 15	plus 15	plus 15

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	200
Do. fine	Dec.	"	199
Do. fine	Jan.	"	198
M G Dharmangaon fine	"	"	220
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	224
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	197
M G K A fine	"	"	211
M G Bengals fully good	"	"	180
M G Broach good	Mar.	"	230

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Cable steamer Electra, 611 tons, Captain V F Sparks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Malta.

THE steamer Inverness, 2401 tons, Captain G Clarkson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Shah Najam, 2751 tons Captain D Miller will sail to-day for Jeddah with pilgrims.

THE City Line steamer City of Agra, 3096 tons Captain C K Browne, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 3120 tons, Captain D Dall, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2870 tons, Captain A H Mackinon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steamer Loch Tay, 3416 tons, Captain J Stephens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Longdale, 2575 tons, Captain M G Gray, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1301 tons, Captain R S Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 67 cases Opium and deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Stream.

R I M S Canning Lieut	Comdr Morland	R I Marine
H M S Lapwing	Comdr Barker	H Navy
R I M S Elphinstone	Comdr Vines	R I Marine
Assaye	Capt. Seymour	Transpor

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence	Comdr Bowden	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—OCT. 2.

Africa	1301 Butler	M M & Co
Axenfels	2769 Wutimann	
Dagru	629 Lamle	F F C & Co
Dwark	759 Manley	M M & Co
Electra	611 Sparks	Cable steamer
Inverness	2401 Clarkson	Cary Bros & Co
Koh	510 Vamage	M M & Co
Kalibia	3149 Walker	
Landaura	2166 Willsher	Repairing M M & Co
Langdale	2915 Grey	K Nixon & Co
Loch Tay	3416 Stephen	
Madura	1273 Sewell	M M & Co
Nubbe	1944 Willsher	Ziber M M & Co
Nowshera	1961 Elton	M & Co
Naderi	1168 Gray	B & P S N Co
Nurani	2870 Mackinnon	T M & Co
Oolabaria	Lestrande	M M & Co
Querimba	4937 Smith	M M & Co
Pekin	3900 Mitchell	Shah S N Co
Rahmani	1873 Crooks	B & P S N Co
Sander Renuin	1329 Carter	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	3566 Davison	Shahh S N Co
Upada	2312 Stedrick	M M & Co
Dmura	3457 Smith N F	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat. Agents.
4	Clan Macnab	9952	Goodwur	Chi'gong	12-10 F Muir & Co
C & D	H Shah Najam	2751	Miller	Jeddah	5-10 S S N Co
F	City of K'chi	3543	Snow	L'pool	3-10 K Nixon & Co
3	Secunder	1073	Main	Mauritius	6-10 H S Siddik
H	Sanovri	1735	Hannah	Jeddah	5-10 S S N Co
K	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	5-10 F Muir & Co
N	Shahristan	1741	Simpson	Leith	7-10 E Latham
O	Chaffari	3307	Malony	Jeddah	3-10 B P S N Co
P	Akbar	3882	Baldwin	N F	H C Jeosab
Q	Sultan	1781	Burmeister	Zbar	5-10 A Strandes

Offside O

Mohummadi	1952	Storey	R S Ports	7-10 B and P	S N Co

H W P D

Bahadur	829	Fakeera	Mangalore	5-10	B S N Co
Indravati	513	Ebrahim	N F		B S N Co
Puri	943	Mohomed	C'mandir	3-10	B S N Co

M D D

Peninsular	2920	Palmer	Aden	5-10	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia	3250	Thampson	L'ool	3-10 W & A G & Co
8	Shah Najaf	2853		Jeddah	1-10 A Varsbay & Son
4	Ceylon Maru	3142	Korf	Kobe	8-10 N Y Kaisha
5	Wensleydale	25 8	sharp	Hamburg	6-10 T Morrison & Co
9	City of Agra	3096	Browne	Calcutta	3-10 K N & Co
10&11	Victoria	3303	Peters	Shanghai	16-10 P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	13-10 P & O Co
14	Ehasa	137	Hirst	K'chi	5-10 M M & Co
15	Crewe Hall	2680	Parry	Newport	4-10 K Nixon & Co
Councellor		3174	Cowing	Dunkirk	16-10 K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Langdale s	Gray	Zanzibar, Sept 23
2	Africa s	Butler	Bushi, Sept 20
	Loch Tay	Stephen	Calcutta, Sept 21
	Electra (Cable st)	Sparks	Malta, Aug 21

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Baron Cowdar s	Gondy	Newport
	Kilbride s	Gibson	Hull
	Delta s	Daniel	Shanghai
	Clan Murray	Dall	Tuticorin
	R I M S Canning	Vale	Aden

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer City of Agra, Brown, for Calcutta.
" Inverness, Clarkson, for Calcutta.
" Shah Najam, Miller, for Jeddah.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Africa, for Persian Gulf.
" Langdale, for Antwarp, &c.
" Yarra, or Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Names.	From
1	Mortlake	—	Bombay
	Orissa	F G Cunningham	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Shirley	J T Burns	Singapore
Clematis	—	Bombay
Nowsang	P Ralfe	Hongkong
Ceylon	G W Babbot	Hongkong
City of Carthage	J Black	London
Tara	A H Acheson	Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 29th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—9 bales wool Ralli Bros.
City of Karachi s—14 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—600 cwt mowrasced Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—400 cwt methisced Bauer and Krause ; 3,500 cwt Mussoor and 3,616 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cottonseed H Dewsey.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—1,000 cwt castorseed, David Sassoon & Co ; 1,000 cwt methisced Bauer and Krause ; 3,400 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Counsellor s—2,000 cwt castorseed and 1,000 cwt poppyseed Ernst Lam and Co ; 2,000 cwt linseed W and A Graham and Co ; 4,000 cwt castorseed and 5,464 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Banye and Co ; 5,000 cwt linseed and 1,540 cwt Myrabollams, A Khimji, 55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 880 bales cotton, B Spinner and Co ; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS

Shahristan s—58,750 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wensleydale s—220 bales cottonfly and waste K Visram and Co ; 194 cwt wild turmeric and 80 cwt gum, D Vullebhoy and Co ; 29 cwt lac, B Ramji and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 414 cwt Gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—20 cwt Borax, Yan Chang and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Malta s—5 chests opium T Lohia.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—550 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—214 bales cotton, S Framji and Co ; 400 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 270 bales cotton Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—39 cwt opium, Talati and Co.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin."Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper fold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WEBSTER—September 27, at Lilloah, E. I. R., to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Webster, a son.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—September 29, at his residence, No. 9 Cowie's Lane, Calcutta, of acute gastritis, Thomas Stevenson Johnson, late Commander I. G. S. N. Co., Ld., aged 71 years.

RAINDLE—September 6, at Calcutta, Jane, widow of John Hayes Raindle, aged 69 years.

"GONOSAN"
A Compound of Oil of Sandal Wood and A-B Kawa-Kawa.
LITERATURE FREE.
Price per Bottle of 32 Capsules, Rs. 1/8.

"BORNYVAL"
The active principle of Valerian, a specific against all nervous disorders of the circulation, the nervous system in general, *Cardiac Insufficiency*, hysteria, melancholy, neurasthenia, insomnia, &c.
LITERATURE FREE.
Price per Bottle of 25 Capsules, Rs. 1/6.

SOLE AGENTS :
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. ; Sun sets, 5h. 48m. ; High water, 11-49m. Low water, 5-32m., 5-41h.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m., (B.T.)
Britannia Mills (in liquidation) 51, Apollo Street, 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Meeting at Sir Munguldas House, Girgaum, on behalf of the helpless poor of Bombay, 5-30 p.m. (B. T.)
New Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Sarjant, V. D., and the Officers the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play on Saturday evenings during October at the Gymkhana.

OVER-BALANCED IN A WELL.—Nathibai, a Hindu woman, aged 40 years, was drowned in a well on Monday. She lived in a hut near Vincent Road and was drawing water from a well at the time of the accident. She lost her balance while standing on the parapet. The police were informed and her dead body was recovered when the well was dragged by them.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Society will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute on Monday, the 8th October at 5.45 p.m., (S. T.) when Professor G. S. Bhate of the Elphinstone College will deliver a lecture on "East and West." The attendance of members and their friends is cordially invited. The meeting is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Sultan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday the 5th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. A mail —for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Yarra" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8-30 a.m., to-morrow the 4th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

STEALING A CURRENCY NOTE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Coxen charged one Madre Moorswami with stealing a currency note of the value of Rs. 100, the property of Lieutenant J. Skinner. It appeared from the evidence taken on Friday evening the accused purchased a bottle of toddy from a Parsi's shop and tendering a currency note said it was for Rs. 10. As the note was for Rs. 100, the toddy-seller's suspicions were aroused. He called the police, who arrested the accused. During their investigations the police ascertained that the note was missed from complainant's room in the Watson's Annexe the same morning. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A WRONG PRACTICE.—Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Valentine charged Ahmed Ebrahim, a Khalasi, with plying a public conveyance (a tonj) for hire without having an attendant's licence from the Port Trust. On the last occasion (29th September) when the accused was placed before Mr. Aston he admitted he did not possess a licence, but the Magistrate remanded the charge to enable Sub-Inspector Valentine to make inquiries as to why the accused had been charged under Section 3 of the Public Conveyance Act only referred to land conveyances. Accordingly Mr. Valentine yesterday appeared before his worship and withdrew the charge against the accused. He explained that hitherto it had been the practice to bring up attendant boatmen under that very Section, whenever they were found plying for hire without a licence. The accused was acquitted.

"THE SPRING CHICKEN."

"The Spring Chicken" was put on last night at the Gaiety, and proved very funny. Miss Down O'Connor as the Baroness Papouche, a lady of the old noblesse of France and very "orty" and domineering, was in one of her best parts. There is a delightfully superficial—typically French—air about the whole comedy. Mr. Harry Cole as the ancient husband who was the model of a filial Benedick for nine months of the year, but who always "broke out" into an amorous ecstasy in the spring, was simply too funny for words. He had a partner in this characteristic in Maitre Babori, a French lawyer, and between them they made the audience chuckle for most of the evening. Miss Georgie Corlass was betwitching as the flirtatious Rosalie ; and Mr. Mark Lester as the Baron Papouche (in search of a divorce) was also responsible for no end of laughter. To-night the Company put on "San Toy."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 3.

218.—Issue of Arms.—Members of the Corps are requested to attend at Head-Quarters to receive their Arms and Equipment as early as possible. Issues will be made between the hours of 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. daily, except Sundays.

219.—Detail of Parades.

Wednesday the 3rd instant—"D" Company will parade at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 5 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes. Subject—Fire Discipline.
Wednesday the 3rd instant—"A", "C" and "E" Companies will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes. Subject—Fire Discipline.
Friday the 5th instant—All Recruits of the Current season will Parade at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

22 :—Transfer—No 5256 Cadet F Smith is transferred from "I" to "F" Corp with effect from this date.

221.—Enrolment—The undernamed having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company :—No 5254 Vol T A Reynolds.

P. B. CAIRNS, Major.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of a kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

CLOSE OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

The First Class Averages.

RUGBY AND SOCCER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

First-class cricket has ended and that the season has been an exceptionally brilliant one is admitted on all hands. During May the game had to contend against a formidable enemy in the shape of the north-east wind, but from the time the warm weather set in everything went well. Indeed the contention that cricket had lost or was losing its hold on the public could not have been more effectually disposed of. The general result was the more satisfactory, as, coming after the excitement of an Australian year, the season might easily have fallen a little flat. All danger of this kind, however, was obviated by the weeks of almost unbroken sunshine, and the interest —sustained right up to the end—in the County Championship. As to the averages, the figures may for the most part be allowed to speak for themselves, but a few points need to be touched upon.

Two unprecedented things have been done, Hayward having in the aggregate of runs beaten all records, and George Hirst having scored two thousand runs and taken two hundred wickets—a feat which may not be performed again in this generation. Apart from the question of skill it demands immense stamina, and not many players have ever had Hirst's capacity for hard work. To Hayward and Hirst belong the chief honours of the year, and with them, though Burnup has the distinction of heading the batting averages, we should bracket K. L. Hutchings. Beyond all question, he has been the most brilliant batsman of the season. His sudden jump into fame came just at the right moment, as with C. B. Fry disabled, MacLaren off his game, Ranjitsinhji away from England, and F. S. Jackson's appearances limited to three matches, we were rather deficient in batsmen of the highest class. Tyldesley has had a splendid season, and so have Iremonger, Perrin, Hayes, A. O. Jones, and Denton. As regards the bowling, Hirst, Fielder, Dennet, Haigh, and Lees have been the most destructive, but N. A. Knox would very likely have been the bowler of the season if lameness had not so constantly handicapped him. On his good days he was more feared than anyone else.

Though a few matches have already been decided there is no disposition on the part of the generality of Rugby clubs to hurry matters, and September will have passed into oblivion ere it can be said that the season's work has commenced in real earnest. Signs and portents favour the presumption that the forthcoming campaign will be scarcely less important and interesting than that of a year ago, when thanks mainly to the Maoriland ers' visit, history was made at a furious rate, and the normally phlegmatic followers of the handling game found themselves in a state of unwonted excitement. From information received, in the words of the policeman, it would appear that the leading teams are likely to be quite as strong as formerly. Devonport, Albion and Leicester, the latter retaining most of last year's stalwarts, and being reinforced by one or two prominent players formerly of Northampton, have made a tolerably good start, while Coventry, Gloucester, Moseley, and the rest are expected by their admirers to at least equal the previous season's achievements.

The prospects of the chief metropolitan clubs are generally bright. Blackheath, whose captain is that splendid forward, Basil Hill, have lost S. F. Cooper and H. J. Anderson, who did so much for them last year. Their former leader, B. C. Hartley, too, has retired from active participation in the game. Though the absence of the famous trio mentioned is bound to be felt, it is well to know that no end of capable newcomers are at hand to occupy the vacant places. Richmond, who did not experience the best of luck last year, are spoken of as a probably much improved side; while London Welsh, of whom Arthur Harding will be captain for the fourth time, with J. F. Williams second in command, will in all likelihood account for the great majority of their foes. The Harlequins, who did so well last winter, will be found no less worthy opponents this season. The Wandsworth men hope to be assisted by T. S. Kelly, the Devon and international forward. Possibly the strongest London fifteen, however, will be London Scottish. The Scots were a difficult side to beat formerly, and if, as is anticipated, the services of E. D. Simson and P. Munro, the Scottish internationals, are available at halfback, there will be scarcely a limit to the possibilities of the side. While on the subject of the London clubs, it is satisfactory to note that the newly-formed Willesden organization, whose advent we announced early in the year, enters upon its initial season under the most favourable circumstances. A good ground has been obtained in the neighbourhood of Wembley, and an attractive list of fixtures has been arranged.

Promising as is the outlook for the club football, however, main interest during the first three months of the season will be centred in the doings of the South Africans, who are due to arrive in England on Wednesday next. Twelve months ago the visit of a combination from the Colonies was a matter of small moment. We were paramount so far as Rugby football was concerned. That is to say, we thought we were. But David Gallaher and his rollicking followers were not long in forcing the conviction upon us that we were labouring under a pitiable delusion. That is ancient history now, and the question of chief interest at the present time is: "Are we destined to be subjected to similar treatment at the hand of yet another Colonial team?"

We shall shortly receive enlightenment on that point. But whatever may happen, it may be stated at the outset that much is expected of the men from our newest Colony, and South Africa will be grievously disappointed if its champions fail to render a good account of themselves. They have been described to the writer by one who knows them well as a rare good lot, combining skill, strength, and speed in a degree hardly excelled by the New Zealanders. If this should be the case—and there is no reason to suppose that the ability of the side has been exaggerated—then we may well look out for squalls. We shall deal with the team individually at a later date. Suffice it at this sitting to suggest that our visitors will probably reveal themselves as strong at full back, three-quarter, and forward, and that if there is any weakness at all it may be at half-back, and then only in a comparative degree. The first engagement, with the East Midlands, will be fulfilled a week after arrival, while the initial appearance in London is fixed for October 3rd, when Kent will be met at Blackheath.

Stoke have been a poor side so far this season, and some of the men originally tried having been found wanting, there was a considerable leaven of new blood in the eleven which opposed the Villa at Aston the other evening. Some of it was not exactly new blood, but at any rate the personnel of Saturday's eleven underwent many changes. Arrowsmith, a new man from Coventry and Lloyd Davies, ousted Chalmers and Miller, the pocket Hercules. Holford was in his old position of centre half, and Benson was substituted for Cook at back. Nor had the Villa their normal side, but then that may mean much or little, for the Aston club have such an aggregation of talent that one cannot say with any certainty what is their best eleven. They had a new half-back line in Greenhalgh, Buckley and Harris ; Miles turned out after being an absentee from First League football for over twelve months ; and Hall, the brilliant out-side left of the Cup eleven two years ago, was at inside right. The official card, in fact, was pulled all to pieces.

The paly never reached a high standard, and although the Villa will have a better position than most clubs in the League, they will scarcely win the League championship. At least, that is the impression the writer has gained after watching them in three home games and one out engagement. It is true that the whole of the play in the first half of yesterday's match went in their favour, and that Rouse in goal did prodigies of valour, but admitting the value of Rouse's almost supreme ability, bad shooting had quite as much to do with the Villa's failure to net the ball. There is no method in the Villa's shooting, and there is no method in the manner in which they go for goal. They work the ball up well, but their initiative and their dash leave them in the last twenty yards. That is where the clubs which play the three inside game and take the ball through on the run succeed where the Villa fail.

Miles played finely at back, and he and Spencer should be the accredited pair in all big games. Logan partnered Miles last evening, but he is not a full-back, nor is he likely to make one either. He is a half, and a good one. Buckley, late of Brighton, was efficient at centre-half, and Walters shaped cleverly at forward ; but while Hampton and Hall were smart, Hall is scarcely at his best yet. Still he has a head and will come on again. For Stoke Rouse was a giant. Burgess kicked finely. Holford was untiring, and Rouse and Gallimore were the best of a moderate forward line. Twelve thousand onlookers saw the Villa win by Hall's goal to nil. It should be stated that Rouse was badly kicked on the shin early in the game, but continued playing, whilst Arrowsmith was off the field for some time owing to injury.

SPORTING NEWS.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

Golf Week.

Scratch competition against Bogey Round of 9 holes each morning Monday and Tuesday 1st and 2nd October.

THREE PRIZES.

BOGEY.—4, 5, 6, 4½, 4, 6, 4, 3, 4½.

The following is the result of the above competition :—

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Result.	
Mr W P Peachey	All square	1 down	1 down	1st
Mr A L S Roberts	3 down	2 "	5 "	2nd
Mr E F. Nicholson	1 "	5 "	6 ")	3rd
Mr H F Busch	4 "	2 "	6 ")	
Mr A E Boyd	8 "	1 up	7 "	
Mr E E Coombs	5 "	2 down	7 "	
Mr R P Scott	3 "	5 "	8 "	
Mr D H Brand	4 "	4 "	8 "	
Mr C A Russ	7 "	3 "	10 "	
Mr H Blair	2 "	8 "	10 "	
Mr P G Wittet	7 "	5 "	12 "	
Mr P J Arnott	6 "	7 "	13 "	

BELGAUM RACES.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, OCTOBER 2.

Belgaum is en fete. For this is the week of the season and the sole topics here are cricket, races, fancy dress balls and farewell dances.—The Stewards evidently exercised a wise discretion in altering the date of meeting as the attendance of sportsmen from outstations proved to-day. The trains especially from the North have poured a large number of sportsmen and one solitary bookmaker. All is life and activity here. To-day witnesses the first of the two meetings and a modest card and good weather provided a pleasant evening's sport. There was a large attendance and everything was thoroughly got up. It is a matter for regret that Colonel Read, Commanding the Local Brigade, was unable to be present as he is personally supervising the fancy dress Ball he is giving to-night at the Club. His Colleagues in the stewardship with Mr. Dreew I.C.S. Commissioner, at their head were present throughout the evening. There was some excellent racing and Captain Dent and Mr. Williams shared the honors of wins amongst them, leaving of course one at the hurdles to Bingham. After the fifth race there was a strong rain which continued for about twenty minutes and stopped. The sixth race and the dead heat were practically run in some darkness. The bookmaker fered rather badly as the favourites with one exception made it a point to win. Let it be hoped that the genial Mr. Noosh, for it is he that is come down here, will have better luck on Thursday. The Band of the Leicester Regiment was in attendance and provided delightful music.

The following were the results :—

The Pony Hurdle Race, winner Rs 200, second Rs 25. Distance one mile over six Hurdles :—

Reynard's Lilly Harman 11st 4lb	Hon'ble D Bingham 1
Captain Leah's Rurik 9st 11lbs	Owner 2
Captain Dent's Martley 9st 2lbs	Mr Munton 3

ARE YOU PREPARED?

The change in the seasons demands a change in your clothing. Have you all the clothes you want for the cold weather?

BEWARE

Of wearing anything but pure wool garments. Nothing is quite so good as Nature's own covering to protect you from chills and changes of temperature.

The "LALIMLI" fabrics are all guaranteed pure wool throughout. They include everything which can be made from pure wool.

Some of our principal manufactures :—

Flannels, Serges, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Homespuns, Friezes, Costume cloths, etc, also Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Lohis (Shawls), Socks, Jerseys, Cardigans, Sanitary Grey Underwear, &c., &c.,

Sent for Free Patterns to

DEPT. "G."

CAWN ORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

CAWNPORE.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to

H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—

67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

OFFICES IN THE EAST :—

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

PETROL.

SHELL BRAND

IMPORTED BY THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,

AGENTS :

FAZULBHOY, M. CHINOY & CO.,

At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'

SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,

DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR EVER !" (KEATS).

WHY NOT MAKE THE HOME ARTISTIC AT MODERATE COST !

MINTON'S DECORATIVE FLOORING TILES

Always Charm the Eye and Cheer the Beholder with a sense of the Beautiful

EXQUISITE DESIGNS

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Prices from Rs. 5 per Sq. Yd.

FREE ESTIMATES FOR LAYING COMPLETE.

INSIST ON MINTON'S.

THE ONLY TILE THAT DOES NOT CRACK OR CRAZE.

WARDEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, HUMMUM ST., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HOUSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Grain, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Correspondence invited.

GEM BEADS AS NECKLETS.

THERE is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the strings of Coloured Stones in bead and other forms which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present and there has been quite a wholesale resurrection of baptismal strings. The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts, cut and uncut, are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA wore a Necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.

We have just added to our stock a fine collection of these now very fashionable and up-to-date ornaments, and a visit of inspection to our establishment is respectfully invited.

MARKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Accidents and Disease

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO,

BOMBAY.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

UP-TO-DATE in design, Materials and Workmanship. Satisfactory results in practical use. Makes ICE-CREAM in Four Minutes. Sizes from 1 to 16 qts.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS

of Improved Styles.

STOVE DEPOT,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROSE PIANOS.
ROSE PIANOS.
ROSE PIANOS.
ROSE PIANOS.

Carefully Selected from Such Makers as

KNAKE, ERARD, OTTO BRINSMEAD, BROADWOOD COLLARD, BECHSTEIN STEINWAY, &c., &c.

Special Terms for Cash or Easy Payments, also for Hire.

S ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

ROSE PIANOS.
ROSE PIANOS.
ROSE PIANOS.
ROSE PIANOS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

FOR INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, EGYPTIAN, TURKISH, PERSIAN, SOUDANESE CURIOSITIES.

All kinds of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, all kinds of Enamelled Work, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver Ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair, Shawls, Maltese Lace, Tenneriffe Drawn Thread Work always in Stock.

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRO PLATING, GILDING WORKS.

LOCAL AND OUT-STATION ORDERS EXECUTED CAREFULLY.

INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER AND SILK MERCHANT,

68, 64, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

COVERED BY

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°°° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1906.

THE LEGEND OF MAHA-LAXMI.

THIS week falls the festival of Mahalaxmi, an important goddess in the Hindu Pantheon, the wife of Vishnu who typifies the preserving aspect of the deity in the Hindu Trinity. She is the goddess of good fortune and beauty, and is fabled like her analogue in Greek mythology, Aphrodite, to have sprung from the foam of the sea. Her shrines therefore are generally near the sea, and in Bombay she is ensconced by the sea near Breach Candy in a very charming site commanding lovely scenery. Many of us daily pass by the place, but few ever care to approach the temple where the goddess is seated in all her glory of red paint and jewels. It is generally supposed that the natives of this country have no eye for natural scenery and do not care for the picturesque in nature. This may be true in some respects : but the places they have everywhere selected for the temples of their gods do not confirm this. Wherever we go in India, we find the best and most picturesque spots, on the tops of lofty hills and mountains, or by the fair riverside, reserved for divine worship. If we take our own city, we find the most lovely spots ear-marked from early times for their gods and saints by the people. There are no two lovelier spots in the whole of Bombay than the sites of the Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi temples. The former is on Malabar Hill in the vicinity of the Government House. The Governor, the lord of Bombay, does not reside on a prettier site than Walkeshwar, the 'lord of the sands,' amid his very picturesque surroundings. The temple of Mahalaxmi is, if possible, more delightfully situated on a high ledge running into the broad Arabian Sea near Breach Candy, at the extreme end of Cumbala Hill of which a really fine view is obtained from its top. To the North stretches away the clear outline of the Worli and Mahim shores, and beyond the Creek, Juvem and Versova sands while the island of Al-da Mahr lifts its rugged crown from the sunlit waters of the sea. To the West at our feet rolls the Arabian Sea, and the sky above is painted in gorgeous colours by the setting sun of a September evening. Surely the site is most fit for the worship of Nature and one cannot blame those whose original object in selecting such sites for temples must have been similar, though now perverted.

A singular legend is related concerning the establishment of the goddess Mahalaxmi in this temple here ; and a legend which is significant not merely of the superstitious habits of the people in most legends, but because it has one important bearing on British Rule in Bombay and its beneficial efforts on the Hindu population here. When Bombay was under indigenous Hindu rule, the gods and goddesses were worshipped without fear from anybody and Mahalaxmi among others had a temple at Worli. But when the Mahomedans came in the fourteenth century, they forbade such worship as heathen. Mahalaxmi therefore leapt into the sea from whence she originally had come, and concealed herself at the bottom of the waters at Worli during those hard days of Mahomedan rule in Bombay. After the Mahomedans came the Portuguese ; but there was not much to choose between the two, as, if the former was a fanatic, the latter was a bigot, and equally intolerant of Hindu worship which he condemned as idolatry. So Mahalaximi continued in her hiding-place during Portuguese rule. Next followed the English who pursued a totally different policy towards the religions of other people which they gladly tolerated. They were people after the heart of the goddess, so under their rule she became desirous of coming out of her hiding-place, and of being worshipped again. In the early days of British rule there was no causeway, as at present, at Breach Candy. The sea flowed through the Breach, and at ebb time every day flooded Byculla and came as far inland as Paidhoni, where people washed their feet in the sea waters, as the derivation of the name of the latter locality implies. To reclaim the low-lying ground or flats at Byculla and elsewhere from the inroads of the sea, early in our history here we made several attempts to stop the Breach of the sea by building a causeway across. But each time the sea asserted itself and destroyed the causeway. This was, according to the legend, owing to the power of the goddess who was beneath the waters. At last when Government was much annoyed at its failure and loss of money in the attempt, the goddess one night appeared in a dream to one Ramji Shivji, a Hindu contractor of the Parvu caste, and told him that if he tendered to Government his services in building the causeway, she would allow it to be built successfully, provided he first took out her own idol and those of her two companion goddesses, Saraswati and Kali, from the sea, and established them in temples on the land. Ramji acted on this revelation of the goddess and fished out the three idols, put them up in a hut and began to worship them. The Government willingly accepted his tenders and after a time the causeway or vellard was successfully built and the Breach filled up, in the governorship of Hornby about 1780. Ramji then readily obtained from the British authorities the grant of the present magnificent site and built the temple in which the goddess Mahalaxmi was set up with her two companions Saraswati, the consort of Brahma, and Kali, the consort of Shiva.

This legend is well known to Natives and believed by them. It is given in an old Marathi book on Bombay, and also in another Gujarati work. The legend and the process by which it was evolved show one thing clearly, and that is the confidence inspired so early as 1780 by British policy and toleration of all religions. This toleration has been the main factor in the building up of the prosperity of our city in particular and the Indian Empire in general. The Natives, as shown by the legend, could appreciate this policy, and contrast it very favourably with the policy of persecution pursued to their detriment by our predecessors, the Portuguese and Mahomedans. This tolerance is nowhere so well typified as in Bombay, where often a single street as in Bhooleshwar and Fanaswadi, are to be found Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques, Christian churches and Parsi fire-temples all in close vicinity remaining in harmony and peace with one another. The site of the Mahalaxmi temple is another illustration. On one side of the temple within easy reach, is a Parsi Fire-Temple built by the late Mr. Sawyer. On the other side at a little distance, perfectly visible from the temple is the Mosque and tomb of Mama Hajami, the famous Mahomedan saint, on a rock in Breach Candy. There is a native proverb that Miya and Mahadev have met together under the British, that is the Mahomedan saints and Hindu gods have forgotten their former animosities and hobnob together under unseen any but the most favoured mortals.

TELEGRAPH RE-ORGANISATION.

THE Government Resolution which brought into being the Committee which is sitting under Sir Lewis Tupper to consider the reorganisation of the Telegraph Department is an interesting document which sets forth very clearly the dimensions to which the Department has grown and faces squarely the many problems which must be solved to ensure efficient working in the future. When it is remembered that it is less than sixty years since telegraph construction was first commenced in India it is little short of marvellous that so vast an area should now be supplied with such an intricate and elaborate system. In fifty-five years the number of miles of open line has risen from nothing to 64,730, the number of miles of wire from nothing to 243,840 and the number of paid messages now exceeds ten millions in the year. The growth is steady and it is the recognition that, if efficiency is to be maintained in the future, new methods of working the organisation must be devised and this has called the Committee into being. The Resolution explains that the expansion which has always been rapid has, in recent years, become enormous. Traffic has gone up by leaps and bounds and with commercial and industrial development and the spread of education the rate of progress must be expected to increase in the future. In plain words an entire remodelling of the Department has become necessary. How drastic these changes may be can be gathered from the announcement that the time has come when the Department can no longer be administered efficiently from one centre. Government adhere to the decision announced by the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett in March last that the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph Departments is impracticable under existing conditions and it considers that, in any case, reorganisation must precede amalgamation.

Lieut.-Colonel Walker was deputed in 1904 to investigate the general working and his strong advice was to decentralise the Department, creating huge circles. The proposal was postponed to await the decision on amalgamation, but it now comes up again and the Committee will have to bring forward very cogent reasons for declining to accept so strongly worded an opinion of Government. The scheme submitted, however, is not likely to be brought into practice at once. There are sufficient reasons to account for its delay, but there are also sufficient reasons to urge for its adoption, or the adoption of some other scheme, found to be more desirable, as soon as it can be arranged with convenience. One of the most important factors in the efficient working of the system is proper control, and under the present condition proper control from Head-quarters is almost impossible. The weight of work is too heavy to allow of minute direction from one office and the alternative of creating districts or circles on a large scale should have the effect of reducing the individual to reasonable limits and giving the head of the whole Department freer scope for consideration of the wider principle which go to proper advancement. The Subordinate Department, to whose petition we referred recently, will be glad to learn that the question of improving the conditions of service is being carefully considered. Twelve important points are definitely laid down, but the power of the Committee is in no way restricted to these, for its very existence is to solve problems which are known only to those connected with the Department. But it is a wise decision to allow the collecting of evidence from those who, being outside the Department and engaged in commercial life, know the needs of the public and can put forward suggestions which might not so readily occur to the official mind.

WANTED: A FORT GARDEN.

MANY people living in the Fort have been a little saddened during the past two days by what they naturally supposed to be the commencement of the uglification of the green opposite the Sailors, Home. We are pleased to be able to assure them that the poles now rising upon the sward like a small avenue of dead palm trees are intended merely for the purpose of a *mandap* in connection with the University Examinations, and will be there for a few days only. But the erection of the *mandap* serves to remind us that the fate of this spacious piece of land in the heart of the Fort is still in the balance, notwithstanding the block of stone which stands upon it, and which seems to portend the ultimate spoliation of what ought to be a charming oriental garden, with a play-ground for the children of the neighbourhood, and pretty walks and verdant lawns. While we have no desire to minimise the value of museums, we are bound to state our belief that house-room for the cases of bones, chipped effigies, odd books and old pictures which would year by year be collected if amuseum were erected might easily be found in one or other of the handsome public buildings opposite the Oval and the Cooperage. It may be argued by some that pretty walks and lawns are not needed in a maritime city like Bombay, with the sea all round it. That is a contention which, so far as the English point of view is concerned, is easily disposed of. Take our own breezy Brighton for instance. Because it has a splendid sea-face and fine airy streets, the Brighton, fathers did not feel justified in permitting blocks of buildings to be crowded into the town wherever business premises would be sure to let. Hence the Steyn Gardens, one of Brighton's greatest charms, are in the heart of the town, and out of view of the sea. There the elderly people who frequent the great health resort pass their days watching the children play, and there the holiday world is reminded of Brighton's past worthies by the handsome statues that stand out bold and white against the splendid background of green foliage. Bombay is rich in sculpture, but its wonderful progress in the past few years means that there are still many well-known men to whose memory statues will be erected in the future. The question will have to be faced "Where can they be put ?" They may be tucked away in dark halls like the statues of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others in the Town Hall Library, or they may find an odd corner in the Municipal Buildings, where about one per cent. of the population can ever see them. On the other hand if the Crescent ground were turned into a Steyn Gardens, and a thing of beauty and a joy for ever, endless charming angles could be provided where the replicas in marble of our city magnates, wiseacres and philanthropists might be placed. On the other hand the erection of a museum might have the effect of giving the many thousands of new comers to India a first impression of the Western Capital little better than the impression which the countryman has who surveys London for the first time from the steps of St. Pancras Station at King's Cross. In Bombay, once one penetrates into the bazaar all is malodorous and noisome. It should therefore be with no small vigour that the European population urge the necessity of keeping their own quarter of the city open and live-inable. We believe no plans have ever been put in hand for the once-projected museum, and we trust they never will be.

TO PROVIDE A POOR-HOUSE.

WE are glad to see that a serious attempt is to be made to get over the beggar nuisance which every day becomes more insufferable in Bombay. A meeting is to be held this week at which a proposal to establish an asylum for the destitute will be discussed. The subject has already been ventilated in a pamphlet by Mr. R. S. Jayakar. The late Mr. Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh said in his work on "Bhikshuks"—"India has produced, from time immemorial, men of wealth and position, who fed and clothed beggars, and the result has been that he who gave most, left behind him the greatest number of beggars." Mr. Jayakar truly observes that here, in India the standard of living is very cheap, and this, together with the hereditary beggarism has totally ruined India's principal manufacturing industries, has increased indolence, mendicity and crime, and it further threatens to produce, in future, a deformed and defective race physically, intellectually, morally, and socially poor. Is it not then, he asks, our duty to guard against this many-sided mischief ? Whether the plan which Mr. Jayakar has suggested will be approved remains to be seen, but the time has undoubtedly come when steps to combat the evil must be taken.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Franz Ferdinand," left Trieste for Bombay on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo and may be expected here on or about the 10th instant.

THE engagement of Miss Rivaz, the niece of Sir Charles Rivaz, the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, to Mr. H. Dobbs, C. I. E., now officiating Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Office, is announced.

NOTHING is yet known regarding the appointment of a successor to General Egerton, or as to that of the Secunderabad Division in the Eastern or Western Commands. A communication on the subject from England is, however, now about due.

THE Chinese Government has informed the Russian Minister at Pekin that the harbours of Antung and Ta-tung-kau, as well as the Manchurian town of Tieh-ling, Tung-chiang-tzu, and Faku-men, have been opened to international trade. A Custom-house will be established at An-tung, with a branch at Tatung-kau.

ADVICES from China received, by telegraph, in Bombay, by several principal firms, state that the yarn market in the Far East, which had been unprecedentally dull, is steadily improving. The buyers in Hongkong and Shanghai were not slow to take advantage of the low rates ruling and in addition to the stock already sold a still larger number of bales are likely to be cleared, in view of a possible drop in silver Shanghai yarn market is finding a number of buyers, as a further decline in prices, which are very low indeed, is not expected.

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, K. C. B., D. S. O., Commanding the Western Command, will arrive from Aden, by the P. & O. Mail Steamer Oriental, on Friday morning, and will proceed to Karachi by the B. I. S. N. Coy's Steamer Lhasa, the same day at noon. The arrival and departure will be private. Two salutes of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, one on arrival of the English Mail Steamer and the other on the departure of Karachi Mail Steamer, to announce the arrival and departure of the General Commanding.

THE friends of Mr. E. J. Trevelyan, late a Judge of the Calcutta High Court and now a Reader in Indian Law at Oxford, will be interested to learn that a son of his, Lieutenant Henry Trevelyan, was married on the 20th August last at Curepipe in Mauritius to Miss Marie Antelme, daughter of the late Dr. J. Antelme, of Port Louis. A few days after Mr. M. Khareghat, Executive Engineer, Madras, only son of the late Mr. R. M. Khareghat, of Bombay, was married at Worthing to Miss Phyllis Dixon, daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Dixon, Barrister-at-Law.

IN Reviewing the Report on Criminal Justice for 1905 the Madras Government remark :—" The salient points in the Report are few. There was a regrettable increase in reported crime. The percentage of convictions improved, which the Government trust was the result of the exercise of greater care in the initiation of proceedings against accused persons and in the sifting of the evidence against them before they were put on their trial. The continued growth of the number of cases of petty crime which are disposed of by Village Magistrates is gratifying. There was an improvement in the detention of witnesses, an important matter to which District Magistrates should give uninterrmitting attention. There was also a satisfactory advance in the working of the good behaviour provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code."

Up to the present the police have not discovered the number of the gharrywalla who, as reported in our yesterday's issue, drove a snpposed fever patient to the J. J. Hospital, and, then, when the patient died in front of the Hospital door, drove off with the corpse, leaving the body at the house it came from. At the Corporation meeting on Monday Mr. D. E. Wacha was rather severe on the bacteriological societies, Dr. Sambon's as well, which had tried to get at the bottom of plague infection. But what can the bacteriologists do in the face of such crass and criminal stupidity as that shown by the gharrywalla referred to above. His vehicle is at present probably a dire source of infection, for it may be taken for granted that the guilty gharrywalla has done nothing to disinfect his gharry.

FIVE magistrates and their clerk, the chief constable of the county, the Superintendent of the police, several police constables, and three journalists assembled at the Carnarvon County Police Court, where the only case on the list was a charge against an old woman of allowing her cow to stray.

JUDGE Nixon, of the City Court of Americus City, an ex-senator, has eaten a crow because the man he backed was not elected State Governor. Judge Paschal, with whom he made the bet, gave a public dinner where every one had dainties except Nixon, who ate his crow broiled. He left only the bones.

ONE of the four twelve-inch breech-loading guns which constituted the main armament of the wrecked battleship *Montagu* was landed at Pembroke Dockyard on September 10. It was hoisted out of the barbette, in which it had been mounted on September 6, and afterwards lowered into a barge which was towed to Pembroke Dockyard from Lundy Island by the salvage steamer *Ranger*.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOTES.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The Kaiser in Silesia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 15.

FRANCO-GERMAN relations, without being exactly a state of tension, continue, especially on the French side, to be marked by an ever-growing suspicion and irritation which bodes ill for the future. The intrigue, duplicity and greed attributed in former days to perfidious Albion are now regarded by French public opinion as characterising the policy of a still more perfidious Germany. Even some of the more moderate French papers go so far as to represent Germany as the implacable and unscrupulous enemy of their country. On the German side the tone most generally adopted is rather one of disdain, not unmixed with menace. It was already believed in France that the strong influence acquired by the Kaiser at the Vatican within the last three years had not been without effect in encouraging the Pope to condemn the French Church and State Separation Law, but the election by the Jesuit Conclave at Rome of a German (Father Francis Xavier Wernz) to the exalted post of General of the Society of Jesus, the "Black Pope" as he is sometimes called, has afforded the French Press matter for a regular anti-German campaign rather to be deprecated perhaps, since it cannot alter the *fait accompli*, and only serves to gratify German vanity as bearing testimony to the influence of the Kaiser and the efficacy of his astute and far seeing diplomacy. Father Wernz, a man of 64, has great scholastic and ecclesiastical learning and is an author of repute upon Canon Law. He is reported to be imbued with progressive ideas, and his election is expected to infuse new life into the Society of Jesus. The Jesuits, of course, cannot forget that they were expelled from France under the Jules Ferry law and their gratitude for the toleration extended to them by the German Government, since the cessation of the *culturkampf* in Germany when Bismarck, as it was said, 'went to Canossa,' may have contributed to the election of a German by the Conclave. The Liberal and Radical French Press regard it, indeed, as an act of revenge for the anti-Clericalism of the French Government, more particularly as Father Wernz was one of the Committee which advised the Pope to reject the Separation Law, and in this they may be right, although it must be observed that the Jesuits are not opposed to the Republic *per se* as a form of government for France. The French Press consider the Jesuits to have become mere instruments of German power bent on fomenting religious discord in France. But this may well be an exaggerated view since the Jesuits are not likely to allow their wide-world organisation to be seriously influenced by the Kaiser, even should the latter entertain any such dream, while as to the Pope, history has shown often enough that the Papacy does not love to be used as an instrument by any potentate, however, mighty. It may be doubted also that the Protestant Kaiser would really gain in the long run by anything like an alliance with the Pope and the Jesuits. Their price might well be too heavy for the Monarch, however puissant, of a Protestant nation.

MOROCCO.

The perturbed and lawless state of Morocco is again exciting anxiety in diplomatic quarters. The *Debats*, in an article sounding a note of alarm on this subject, says that the present virtual anarchy in Morocco is bad enough, but affairs may become much more serious owing to the policy of Germany which shows not the slightest regard for any foreign interests. In fact, concludes the *Debats*, obligations may be thrown upon France and it trusts that the Government will not fail in meeting them. Just before the close of the French army manœuvres, General Sir J. French and the members of his suite were presented to the French War Minister when very cordial speeches were exchanged. President Fallieres gave a special reception in Paris to the foreign officers at which the British General and the officers accompanying him were treated with marked distinction.

THE SEPARATION LAW.

The French Government manifests no disposition whatever to modify the Separation Law or to make any advances to the Holy See, but it will not, on the other hand, resort to violent measures, such as the closing of the churches and the stoppage of public worship, as it is not desired in official quarters to give a halo of persuasion to the Bishops and Clergy. On the contrary as much consideration will be allowed them as is possible within the limits of the law, on the understanding, however, that all that is implied thereby is to give the Bishops time to come to an arrangement which will accord with the intentions of the legislature It is quite possible, as I have already pointed out, that a majority of the Bishops might favour some arrangement on the Public Worship Associations' basis, but the main crux of the situation lies in the attitude of the Pope who is waiting, vainly I fear, for the French Government to approach him.

THE KAISER IN SILESIA.

The Kaiser has been conducting in Silesia the annual grand manœuvres of the German army which were attended by the Duke of Connaught and several other British officers. These manœuvres, now just terminating, have covered a great extent of country and have been of the usual thorough-going character, testing, to the utmost, the efficiency of all arms of the service and the capacity of the officers in command from the highest to the lowest. An English correspondent, who at the cost of great hardship and fatigue has followed the operations, writes to me in very great praise of the steadiness and endurance of the German troops. On one occasion when stranded at four o'clock in the morning at a small country station about 40 miles from Liegnitz—the Imperial head-quarters.—my correspondent while walking towards a neighbouring village passed through lines of exhausted soldiers who had been marching since eleven the night before and were resting in the ditches on the wet grass. "About noon on the next day," he continues, when covered with dust and mud, a whole infantry division with two regiments of cavalry came in for a rest, waiting for the arrival of some other divisions, and I had a good chance of looking at the soldiers. They had been marching for 13 hours, their faces were black with dust and their uniforms browny white. Their voices were hoarse and when they moved they were absolutely bowed down under the weight of the knapsacks and other kit strapped on their backs. They simply lay still and whispered to each other incapable of doing anything until ordered to go on. But they were wonderfully plucky and cheerful and shortly afterwards started out again remaining engaged until six p.m., that is to say they did nineteen hours marching in a day, which is splendid. Everything here is thoroughly up to date. The two leaders are connected by wireless telegraphy with each other and by telegraph and telephone with the umpires. There is also a complete system of balloon signalling. I observe that the Germans adhere to the system of attacking in close formation which surely could be suicidal in actual warfare. So at least it struck me and other observers. The Emperor has bestowed the rank of Field Marshall upon the Duke of Connaught."

THE SPEECH AT BRESLAU.

Prior to opening of the manœuvres the Emperor made speeches at Breslau extolling the military or political achievements of Frederick the Great and recalling the uprising of Prussia against Napoleon in 1812. He also alluded to the victorious campaigns of 1864, 1866 and 1870. The Imperial utterances were marked by the usual fervent religious allusions—the Kaiser advocated a stand of all creeds against unbelief. He deprecated despondency and declared that he could tolerate no man unfit for his work. If there were any such, and if they thought they could find a better country elsewhere, let them go. His Majesty's speeches have by no means been favorably criticised by the German papers, some of which observe that pessimists were not necessarily weak or unworthy men. Besides is not Schopenhauer one of the national glories ? Moreover if all the pessimists left Germany, population would dwindle to a remarkable extent. Cardinal Kopp—Prince-Bishop of Breslau—has received from the Emperor the decoration of the Black Eagle, the highest Prussian Order. No doubt the French Press will regard this decoration as affording fresh proof of the interested complacency of Germany towards the Holy See.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

It seems very likely that even Spain 'the most Catholic' may before long come to a rupture with the Vatican owing to what the Spanish Bishops hold to be the anti-Clerical policy of the present Spanish Cabinet in enforcing respect for civil marriages which the Civil Code places on the same footing as religious marriages. A number of the Bishops stigmatize civil marriage as barely legal concubinage. The fate of the present Spanish Cabinet and of the whole Liberal Party in Spain, is bound up in the issue of this question.

THE OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA.

There is no break in the heavy gloom which enshrouds the future in Russia. In fact the state of things in nearly all the great centres of population is about the nearest approach to Pandemonium of which modern history affords an example. The prevalence of terrorist crime threatens to undermine the foundations of Society. Governors, officers, officials police and gendarmes are murdered in cold blood by bombs or revolver bullets with the result of provoking merciless reprisals by the troops who, harassed by severe duty and exasperated by the constant 'potting' of their comrades, give themselves up to massacre and pillage often unchecked by their officers or the superior authorities. In fact there are signs that the soldiery in many parts, and particularly in Russian Poland, are getting out of hand There is no doubt that the Jewish element has furnished a large contingent to the extreme revolutionary party as it did to the original Nihilists before the present troubles arose in Russia, but there is no justification for the action of the authorities in attributing organised plots and outrages to the Jews in general and actually inciting the soldiery and population against them as they have done at several places, and notably at Bialystok and now a few days ago at Siedlice in Russian Poland. The unhappy people against whom these *pogroms* were directed were ruthlessly slaughtered, pillaged and most brutally treated in other ways, and it is regarded as certain that the crimes—killing of police, etc., with which they were charged—were really committed by *agents provocateurs*. In fact the authorities wanted a scapegoat and being unable to lay their hands on the terrorists, or check the murderous outrages of the latter, they chose to pander to the popular animosity against the Jews and to set the mob and the troops against them. A Government Manifesto has been issued declaring in effect that it will meet violence by force. It promises the establishment of a new regime based upon law and reasonable liberty and seeks to propitiate the peasants by the sale to them, on favourable and easy terms, of ten million acres of State lands. It is scarcely probable that the peasants among whom a most active revolutionary and socialist propaganda is now being carried on, will regard this as sufficient, for they are firmly, ereadicably convinced that a man who works on the land has a natural right to it. Their condition is for the most part most miserable, and should the agitators who swarm among them succeed in rousing them to revolt the uprising will be a terrible one attended with issues of a gravity unequalled in history. The Press and public opinion in Russia criticise the Imperial Manifesto very adversely. 'Too much repression and too little reform' is the general comment. The tone of the French Press regarding it is sceptical, the *Temps* observing that M. Stolypin, who has learned nothing from his misfortunes, redoubles his severity and only afterwads displays his liberalism.

A CLEFT IN THE STEELY HELM OF THE CRASS MATERIALIST.

I

IT is not astonishing that minds accustomed to scientific researches end by forgetting that there is something behind the grand horizon they avail themselves of so often, the unknown, the de-not-know what which lies bid beyond all axiom, all definition, all law, evaporating and disappearing so to say for ever. In the bosom of the relative we neglect the absolute.

"Is not every atom of dust, which compacted we call the earth,

"A miracle baffling our thought with insoluble wonders of birth ?

"And know we not, indeed, that the matter which men have taught

"Is itself an essence unseen and untouched but by spirit and thought ?"

The experimental method exacts of its adepts, more patience and penetration than extent of mind, The intelligences which soar very high and mount up to philosophy lose themselves in barren contemplations, and do not often descend to the role of workmen. Observation, analysis and experiment which alone can enrich science rivet her to matter. The chemist is bound to atoms, the naturalist to plants and animals, the physiologist to living tissues and the astronomer to the mighty orbs rotting in space. In the face of philosophic systems science lives in a state of disarmed neutrality, when no one disturbs her. But she raises the war-whoop as soon as her independence is menaced. She is insensible to the criticisms and lamentations of the metaphysical and the logical schools, as also to the artless adulation of materialism, which only asks of her the satisfaction of the lowest passions and interests. She seeks the truth, but seeks it always in tangible, visible and measurable phenomena.

AN UNHEARD-OF-THING.

The scientific demonstration by a scientist of the existence of a spiritual principle is almost an unheard-of thing. The philosophers do not work their way to the axis of the soul from without. At the first start they place it in the centre and in a citadel. All their theories and speculations proceed from the initial phenomena of thought and conscience. It is the Cartesian method. Here philosophy has for anchor the inward "I." It is this "I" which is our life, our love, our all. No doubt can reach it, no negation stifle it. Philosophy says to science keep to yourself the world and its marvels, the great material infinite ; I reserve to myself the human mind. Therein I see another infinity stirring. Observe with your senses, measure with your compass and weigh with your balance. I observe thought. The metaphysical spiritualist works from the soul to the world, from spirit to matter. From tangible things and motion to force, from force to a psychic principle, spiritualism may be founded on science itself. The author of "The Metaphysical and Philosophical Inference of Thermodynamics" has attempted to do so. He has a complete doctrine without a doubt, a cloudy speck, a last word on matter, on force, on mind and on life. He seems to be as much ignorant of the anguish and hesitation of modern psychology, as of the systematic reserve of positive philosophy. He is one of those who have laid the foundation of that great scientific theory known under the name of "equivalence or transformation of forces."

SCIENCE RENOVATED.

This theory which may be said to have renovated science is supported at first on thermodynamics, or on the study of the relation of test to mechanical work. We know to-day that there is no effort, no material work, no transport of corporeal masses, but is at the expense of heat, of electricity or of chemical affinity. The steam let off from the exhaust pipe of a machine after its tension was utilised no longer possesses the same quantity of heat that it did when in the cylinder. And this it has lost in rigorous proportion to the work done. This makes us say that heat is transformed into work. Even so work is converted into heat, just as when we rub two bodies together.. What is true of heat is true of electricity, of magnetism and of chemical affinity. All the phenomena of the material world are the metamorphoses of a force, an indestructible energy which shows itself in diverse ways. This great law is now as familiar to philosophers as to physicists. This principle of the transformation of forces is no longer a hypothesis. It is based on direct experiments transforming vital heat into work. Psychologic spiritualism distinguishes two elements in the world, matter and mind ; body and soul. The author substitutes a third.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW SYSTEM.

He speaks of atom, force and spirit. Being, according to him, has three forms. The material and complete form, the dynamic form, and the spiritual form. To distinguish matter from force is assuredly a phyloeophic and scientific conception rather strange and audacious for the materialist.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE H. M. S. "DREADNOUGHT".

COMMENCEMENT OF HER TRIALS.

Question of Turbines and Guns.

RESULT TO BE KEPT SECRET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The Battleship "Dreadnought" left Portsmouth on a ten days' trials, the first of which will be of her turbines, and then of her guns.

The Admiralty regard the trials as most important, and consequently the results will be kept secret.

By Commander Hamilton Curr[illegible], R.N.

H.M.S. Dreadnought *is the biggest thing yet in the way of warships, and until we (or Germany) overtake her she remains a record in nearly all respects, especially in the rapidity of her construction. She has a displacement of 15,000 tons; she can crash a simultaneous broadside of three tons into an enemy at a rate of nearly 3,000 feet per second; by means of her turbines she can steam twenty-one knots an hour—that is, three knots faster than any other warship afloat; and she was laid, built, and launched in nine months.*

The "Dreadnought" is a wonder in more ways than one; in time to come no doubt other nations will produce vessels of a similar type, but her, as ever before, England has shown the way, has proved that none can build at the same rate as she can, and not only build but turn out and commission, a perfectly new type of vessel in a time that could not even be attempted by any other nation, even if such nation should slavishly copy the new model. It is confidently hoped she will hoist the pennant at Portsmouth in November; she was begun in October 1605; her captain is already appointed. There is one thing in connection with the "Dreadnought" which every patriotic Briton will rejoice over—viz. her designs have been kept a secret from all but those connected with her officially. Some there are who speak of all this mystery being non-sense, and who declare that every foreign nation knows as much about the "Dreadnought" as does Sir John Fisher and Sir Phillip Watts; but that is a contention which would presuppose there are traitors of a particularly vile description about, and surely the Admiralty, particularly the present Board, can be trusted to look after their own affairs? That desperate efforts would be, and no doubt have been, made to ascertain as much as possible, was proved in somewhat unpleasant fashion a month or two ago.

HER POWERS OF STRIKING.

The "Dreadnought" differs from "the ideal" of Cuniberti in the first place in that she carries ten 12-inch guns instead of twelve, in the second that her armour is 11 in. instead of 12 in., that she has five submerged torpedo tubes, that her speed is 21 knots instead of 24 knots, and finally that she is the first battleship to exchange the ordinary reciprocating engines for Parsons' Turbine engines. Her length on the waterline is 490 ft., breadth 82 ft., and her displacement about 15,000 tons. Of the ten 12-inch guns, eight can be fired on the broadside, and as each 12-inch gun carries a projectile weighing 850 pounds, she can concentrate in one blow a weight of no less than 6,800 pounds—a trifle over 3 tons: these guns are of 45 calibres, having a velocity of 2,850 ft. per second, and a muzzle energy of 48,000 foot-tons. This 45-calibre length is an improvement on the 12-inch guns at present afloat, which are only 40 calibres with a velocity of 2,500 ft. per second; and the complete muzzle energy of all the "Dreadnought's" 12-inch guns is 480,000 foot-tons, or 210,000 foot-tons more than in the case of the "King Edward VII." class, our most modern battleships in commission. The only other guns with which the "Dreadnought" is armed are light guns for repelling torpedo attack; in the battleships in commission to-day there are 12-pounders, but it is believed that in the "Dreadnought" a new gun, an 18-pounder, will be adopted for this purpose, as torpedo-boat destroyers are growing in size, their scantling is thicker, and the 12-pounder is getting to be out of date for the purpose for which it is designed.

NOT BUILT FOR RETREAT.

The placing of the heavy guns in the "Dreadnought" has been carried out on the following plan: there is a barbette on the forecastle which has a freeboard of 25 ft., in which are two 12-inch guns; and on each quarter, so to speak, of this barbette are two other pairs of 12-inch guns, on the upper deck level (it must be remembered that the forecastle is elevated some feet above this); these guns when looking at the ship broadside-on are just abaft the foremost funnel and abreast of the foremast, and to enable them to fire right ahead an embrasure is cut on either side of the forecastle; thus all six guns can fire right ahead at the same moment, the remaining four guns are in pairs on the centre line of the ship on the upper deck, one pair between the after-funnel casing and the mainmast, the other pair abaft the mainmast; being on the sameline, they cannot all be fired dead astern at the same moment, but the angle of training is very large; therefore the "Dreadnought" cannot fight as well running away as she can when advancing to the attack,—this perhaps is a matter of small moment. Especially is this the case when we consider that her speed is 21 knots: until all the foreign "Dreadnoughts" are built, and it will be some years before they are, the English one will have the heels of any foreign battleship by a good 3 knots, which means that she could fight with and smash them up at her pleasure.

HER COST AND MOBILITY.

Other interesting facts concerning the "Dreadnought" are that the weight of her hull, including armour and backing, is 11,100 tons: as her displacement at load draught is 17,900, it gives the margin of 6,800 tons for weight other than weight of hull; her mean load draught is 26 ft. 6 in., her coal capacity at load draught is 900 tons, total coal capacity 2,700 tons. The cost of the ship, excluding guns and ordnance stores, is £1,684,297, the cost of the guns is £113,200, making a grand total of £1,797,497. The adoption of the steam turbine has resulted in the fact that the monster vessel can be manœuvred with much greater ease than can even her smaller sisters in the battleship line; four shafts are fitted and two balanced rudders some 20 ft apart; when the four propellers are running at 300 revolutions per minute it is estimated that 23,000 horse power will be developed. There are two high and two low pressure turbines, each on separte shafts, and each shaft also carries an astern turbine; the boilers are by Babcock and Wilcox, worked at 250 lb. pressure, and will be so fitted that, like other modern battleships, they can burn oil as well as coal. Another innovation, which will come as somewhat of a shock at first, is that all the officers will be berthed forward. From time immemorial every one, from the Admiral to the midshipman, has always lived at the after-end of the ship, but this is no longer to be the case in the "Dreadnought." No doubt the plan is a great improvement, as in a modern vessel the bridge is forward, and where the bridge is are also all the endless contraptions by which a ship is governed and controlled; her steering gear is there, and there also are means of communication to engines, barbettes, etc., etc. Hither to if an officer "is wanted on the bridge he had to be fetched from the other end of the ship, where he lived when not on duty; in the "Dreadnought" he will always be close to the central hub of the ship's activity. A somewhat cynical officer the other day said that if he wanted information concerning the "Dreadnought," the place in which he should seek for it would be the German Admiralty or the German Embassy in London; but however much foreign nations may have learned—and no doubt every one credits them with trying their best to find out about the "Dreadnought"—the fact remains that we have the ship, and that before they can possess such another they will have to spend considerably over two millions sterling, and also occupy more than twenty months in attaining their end.

THE MEN THAT MAN HER.

Changes have come and gone, and the best man aboard a man-o'-war is no longer Jack outside the lift hitching up the weather carring. There are no weather carrings now, and Jack to-day probably does not know what such a thing is; but is he any the worse for this state of ignorance? Surely not,—as what does it avail a man to know those things which are buried full fathom five in the dust of antiquity? He may not know the weather carring, but he knows the 12-inch gun, knows how to handle it and how to hit the target. Also he knows that he exists to serve in the finest service the whole world over, that in his hands lie the destinies of England, and of all the Englands that front the seven seas; and that such a heritage and such a tradition as his are so holy in his mind that he hopes when "his" day comes that he may not prove unworthy.

THE Foreign Office will not close in Simla till the last week in November. When Mr. E. H. S. Cl[illegible], the Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Office, returns from leave on the 6th of October. Mr. H. D[illegible], now officiating, will be placed on Special Duty in connection with the Amir's visit.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALLOON RACE.

Some Failures and Disappearances.

AMERICA WINS THE CUP.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The competitors in the balloon race have scattered far and wide. Several came down in France, near the Channel. M. Santos Dumont injured his arm and had to give it up. Other competitors are traversing England northward, including the Britisher Mr. Rolls. There is no news yet of several competitors.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Seven balloonists, two being English, have crossed the English Channel and nine have landed i France.

The American Falun has won the Cup and landed near Whitby, the time [illegible] being twenty-three hours.

Nothing has been heard of Mr. Rolls.

AN EXCITING PERFORMANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

A special telegram to the *Empire* dated London, October 1, says:—

The best balloon performance so far, is that of the American competitor Falun who descended near Whitby at 3-30 p. m., when M. von Willer had a sad but exciting escape, the hull of the balloon having struck the roof of a house. The aeronauts, however, resumed their ascent through a window

[THROUGH REUTER AGENCY.]

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Lord Hindlip President of the Association.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The British East Africa Association has been formally constituted with Lord Hindlip as President and Sir Charles Elliot, as Vice-President.

THE SIKHS AT SHANGHAI.

End of the Strike.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The Sikhs at Shanghai have returned to duty but reluctantly.

MR. HALDANE ON DEFENCE.

Navy and the Volunteers,

THE DUTY OF A CIVILIAN WAR MINISTER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Mr. Haldane speaking at East Linton said the people were as keen about the Army as the Navy It was the business of a Civilian War Secretary to consult the Yeomanry and Volunteers in addition to the Regulars. The Navy was not a sufficient defence, for it would not deliver a counter stroke. The necessary expensive power could not be got on a paid basis without ruining the nation and therefore he looked for voluntary effort to show what the manhood of the nation could do.

THE WRECKED MONTAGU.

Salvage of the Guns.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The entire armament of the wrecked battleship "Montagu" has been salved.

AMERICAN MINISTER AT FEZ.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Mr. Gummere, the American Minister, at Morocco has arrived at Fez.

THE CUBAN RISING.

Address by Mr. Taft.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Mr. Taft, in an address he made at the opening of the Havana University, said the sole object of American intervention was to assist Cuba and enable the Cubans to resume progress.

DAMAGE TO THE COTTON CROP.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The reports of damage to the American cotton crop are confirmed.

UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

Death of a Native in a Scuffle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

The Gherriah correspondent of the *Empire* sends that paper the following extraordinary story.

A very serious accident happened on the Kasunda platform of the East Indian Railway the other day. Mr. Davis, an assistant at the Kunkunee colliery of Messrs Mackinnon and Mackenzie, was unfortunate enough, it is alleged, to cause the death of a native.

As the case is *sub judice* it would be premature to express an opinion or go into its details as there are always two sides to every story.

The version best known is that he was beaten by a gang of Indians who were put up by others, who owed him a grudge, to give him a thrashing, and in was self-defence Davis struck a man who died. Davis arrested by the Station Master and taken into Govindpur where he was let out on bail.

DARING ATTACK ON FRONTIER MAILS.

Three Sowars Killed and Two Wounded.

WAZIRI GANG SUSPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

It is reported from Baluchistan that a gang of *badmashes* attacked a party of the Zhob Levy Corps escorting Mails between Miali Khel and Moghal Khel on the 29th of September,

Two Zhob Levy Sowars and the Dak Sowar were killed and two of the Zhob levies wounded.

The identity of the raiders could not be ascertained, but it is supposed that they may have been Waziris.

THE MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION.

Home Press Opinions.

LORD MINTO'S REPLY APPLAUDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The *Times* in an article says that the reception of the Mahomedan Deputation by Lord Minto is one of those occasions when great issues are at stake when a mistake of policy and even a want of imagination may work harm.

Lord Minto's speech, it says, was worthy both of the importance of the occasion and his own position as the representative of the Crown.

The *Standard* says that Lord Minto showed com[illegible] with the objects of mendable tact in sympathising with the objects of the Deputation without saying a word to give reasonable provocation to the more numerous section of the population.

The *Tribune* says Lord Minto acquitted himself with tact and skill in a difficult task.

The *Daily News* says it is glad Lord Minto made it clear that the Mahomedans share equally with the Hindus any upward movement, but hopes also to make it clear that there will be no coldness with the Hindus because they have the courage to declare their grievances in the face of an unsympathetic bureaucracy.

THE "PIONEER'S" COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 2.

Commenting on the Mahomedan address to the Viceroy the *Pioneer* says:—"There are far reaching proposals in it which it would be foolish indeed to pronounce judgment upon before their full effects have been carefully thought out and examined. It is sufficient for the moment to say that, in the main, they follow sound and reasonable lines. The fact is obvious to all reasonable men that two broad principles must be followed in any changes for the purpose of placing the Government upon a more representative basis. The first is that there must be a recognition of the great racial and and religious distinctions which make it impossible to reduce the whole population to a common classification, and the second that any system of election must be founded upon narrow franchise tests which shall be educational and social, as well as on a basis of property. The recognition of these two principles takes us a very long way towards the suggestions which the Mahomedan Deputation laid before Lord Minto and cannot harbour a doubt that they will receive the very careful attention of the Secretary of State, to whose initiative much of the discussion which is now going on is due. The Mahomedans have never pressed their claims by offensive or embarrassing methods of political agitation as others have done and are doing. It would be to the eternal discredit of British rule if this absence of turbulent action on their part were made an excuse for neglecting, in the slightest degree, to do full justice to all their claims at this fluid stage in the development of Indian affairs.

But there is no danger of such a thing. The case put forward with admirable moderation and great eloquence and skill is strong enough to command the most generous attention solely on its own merits; and British rulers of India are wise enough to see the prudence and also the justice of reciprocating, by all possible means, the admirable spirit of the Address and of giving effect to the wishes of those who presented it and, whenever possible, to make any material changes in the conditions under which the country is governed. Mahomedans need have no fear that their identity will be swallowed up in a meaningless system of vote, created by the political theorist, or that their rights and liberties will ever be entrusted to the caprice of any antagonistic majority. It is the first duty of British rule to see that the rights of every race are protected, and the first failure will not be made in the case of those whose loyalty is one of the greatest bulwark of the indian Empire.

"RANGOON TIMES" EFFUSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 2.

The *Rangoon Times* states as follows in course of a severe editorial:—

"The Mahomedan deputation to the Viceroy is indicative of the sincere loyalty of community to the British Crown and devotion and dependability of the individual Mahomedan. It marks an epoch in the history of the great Indian Empire which in its association with the current happenings reveals the dangers of racial differences and the despicable machinations of ignorant narrow-minded place-seekers who have cajoled democracy at Home to elect them to the House of Commons. It will be a bad day for India and Anglo-Indians when Government control of the country is allocated even in a slight measure to agitators of the Congress type backed as are these schemes by designing efforts of the irresponsible Parliamentary traitors. They in their fanaticism blindly strive with spasmodic insistence to attain what the misguided people regard as their right, the Government of India, the control of the leading official position, and the sway of the entire Empire. Imagination suggests what would be the results of such an administrative change. Bloody as were the events which have fixed the names of Lucknow and other Indian towns in the minds of true Britons and fixed them indelibly as names with a significance which instils eternal distrust of those who as they did in those terrible days now seek the power which would place all men under their will—yet bloodier far would be the sequel to the innovation at which Congress aims and which is to be feared by both Mahomedans and the Anglo-Indians throughout the Empire. The call of Congress is a chimera but the fears of the Mahomedans are mainly precautionary.

"There is one aspect of this Mahomedan-Hindu question which gives cause for regret. The vapourings of the Congress advocates in the House of Commons are given prominence in certain democratic anti-loyal newspapers and they assume public value which is altogether fictitious. This value is intensified by the Indian Native Press and hence the Congress adherents to their own arrangement find themselves posed as people with real grievance whereas, in truth, they are an incubus to the Government and a subject of grave anxiety and expense, whilst at the same time they are neither appreciable taxpayers nor producers to the common good. Those whom the loyal Mahomedan population fear are the scum of the land, a useless parasitic, seditious, lazy horde, two centuries behind their follows in civilization and headed and goaded on by self-seeking agitators. India will be impressed by the Viceroy's view of events and the Government of India should realise that its urgent duty and only effective remedy is to decisively apply to the Native Press and native agitators the deterrent effects of law relating to seditions."

ENGLISH SYMPATHY FOR THE MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

A special telegram to the *Empire*, dated London, October 1, says:—

The Clyde Engineers and Joiners have made common cause with the Ship-Builders and the Liberal Press and welcome Lord Minto's reply to the Mahomedan Deputation recognizing the growth of young India's political aspirations.

BENGAL DELEGATES LUNCH WITH THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

The Mahomedan Deputation to the Viceroy yesterday will disperse during the next two days.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker, the Financial Secretary, has invited the following Bengal gentlemen of the Mahomedan Deputation to lunch to-morrow:—Nawab Bahadur Syed Amir Hosein Khan C.I.E.; Khan Bahadur Mirza Shuja Ali Beg; Nawab Naseer Husain Khan Khayal; the Hon'ble Maulvi Shurfud-din and Mr. Syed Ali Imam.

SIMLA, OCTOBER. 2.

The following gentlemen who intended to take part in the presentation of the Address to Lord Minto yesterday were unfortunately prevented by illness or other causes:—

The Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Salimulla, Nawab of Dacca; the Honble Nawab Haji Mohamed Fateh Ali Khan of Guazelbash, Lahore; the Hon'ble Seyed Zain El Edroos of Surat; Khan Bahadur Kaz Mir Ghayasuddin, Peerzadah of Broach; Khan Bahadur Raja Jehandad of Hazara, and Shah Shahid Husain of Lucknow.

THE RAMESHWARAM TEMPLE DISPUTE.

Attempt to Oust the Manager.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 2.

It will be remembered that a petition regarding the Rameshwaram Temple works was presented to the District Court of Madura before Mr. A. F. Pinhey, in August last. A counter petition has now been put in traversing at great length the allegations made against Arunachelam Chettiar, the Court-appointed Manager of Rameshwaram Devastanam.

In a petition to the District Court put in by Saligram Ragunatha Panda praying for leave to bring in a suit for the removal of the Chettiar from the office of Manager, the most important allegation is that the Manager has entered into an agreement with some members of his own community, including his brother, for the demolition of the first two Prakarams entirely, the removal of the gods and goddesses to other spots and the rebuilding the Prakarams according to his own notions of modern requirements. The petitioner objects to this on a variety of grounds.

The objections are met in great detail in the counter petition now presented. After traversing the numerous allegations the counter petitioner calls in question the *bona fides* of the petitioner and concludes with a prayer that the petition may be dismissed with costs. The enquiry has been posted to the 29th proxime.

THE HYDERABAD OPIUM CASE.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 2.

The long drawn out Opium Adulteration Case, made famous by the startling evidence, adduced as to Hyderabad Opium traffic and the artifices resorted to in adulterating the drug, as also by the enormous cost of the trial, came to a conclusion to-day by the conviction of Chunilal Papamal, the father of the two accused in the major case, who were fined Rs. 1,000 each. Nawab Zulkadar Jung, the Chief City Magistrate, in a lengthy Judgment, found the accused guilty on the major count of principal in the acts of adulteration and not as an abettor to his sons. The case, he held, was clearly proved and accused was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, which was immediately paid.

THE SOMALI—DELTA COLLISION AT COLOMBO.

Marine Court Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 2.

A judicial enquiry into the Somali-Delta Collision in the Colombo harbour on July 26th was held to-day by the Additional District Judge with the assessors, Captains J. C. Whitley, W. Jackson Jones and Mr. W. Boake. The "Somali" returned from Calcutta yesterday.

The questions for decision included whether one minute's delay occurred in obeying the order, "let go Anchor"? Whether the order was too late and the delay was of fifteen seconds only? Whether the engines were put ahead instead of astern? Whether the responsibility was fixable? Was there excessive way for the "Somali's" approaching at the moorings? Captain Cubitt's examination lasted the whole day. Captain Cubitt said the starboard anchor was not let go when ordered. The engines were in perfect order going dead slow till ordered "full speed astern."

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

Arrives at Colombo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 2.

Monsieur Angouivant, the new Governor of French India, arrived to-day and proceeds to Pondicherry to-morrow.

THE SARA RRIDGE AGITATION.

Deputation to the Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

The Secretary of State for India has consented to receive early in October a deputation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Sir Ernest Cable and Mr. D. Nimmo to represent the views of the Chamber, the tea industry, the jute industry and the mercantile community generally, with reference to the construction of a railway bridge at Sara, connecting the two branches of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system.

The Deputation will vigorously support the representations made by the Chamber in regard to this long debated matter and will urge upon the Secretary of State the pressing necessity for the early construction of the bridge and will represent that a strong feeling exists with regard to the Bridge.

POONA MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Driver Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 2.

The case which was brought by the police against Abdul Latiff, the driver of Major Lee's motor car, for driving in a rash and negligent manner on the morning of the 10th of September, and with running down a native girl, aged 11 years, who was killed on the spot, has been disposed by the Cantonment Magistrate by the acquittal of the accused.

The Magistrate found that the child ran across in front of the car from the left to the right, and that the accused had pulled up to let her get clear but that the child suddenly turned and tried to re-cross the road in front of the car as it began to move and thus caused the accident.

DR. HALL'S LECTURING TOUR

To Commence at Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 1.

Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Haskell Lecturer, with Mrs. Hall and their two daughters, are expected to arrive in Madras from Colombo to-morrow *en route* to the north of India.

Dr. Hall is to begin his lectures at Lahore on the 20th instant.

After visiting Allahabad and Calcutta he will return to Madras on the 20th of November, spending ten days here, delivering the whole course of six lectures.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S RETURN TO SALEM.

Inspection of Tea, Coffee and Rubber Preparation.

VISIT TO THE ANNAMALAIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 2.

Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras, returned to Salem yesterday after a pleasant stay at the Annamalais where he was a guest of the local Planters' Association. His Excellency was shown over the cardamom and coffee estates; saw how tea was manufactured and rubber tapped by the planters, with whom the Governor had an informal conference on matters concerning their industry.

RECEPTION AT SALEM.

THE GOVERNOR ON HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.

At Salem to-day four [illegible] addresses were presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Municipal Council, the Salem people, the Salem District, the Salem Mahomedan Educational Association, and the Mahajana Sabha of Vaniembady laying before the Governor several local wants. His Excellency made a joint reply lasting over an hour and a quarter, and said:—

"I Come to learn, not to dogmatise. I thought it far better before I expressed my opinion on the various subjects raised in the addresses to introduce a little local colouring, not, I trust, to what I had seen through documents, but rather to what I might see clearly face to face." As regards the appointment of a Seventh Judge to the High Court of Madras his Excellency said the matter is now before the Secretary of State. In regard to the permanent appointment of Judges of the High Court, the Governor said, "the matter rested entirely with the Secretary of State. Under the existing Statute [illegible] proportion of Barrister to Civilian Jud[illegible] was clearly fixed. It was for the Secret[illegible] of State to say whether he would so modify the Statute as to make it possible for him to increase the Indian element in the Madras High Court. They knew what Mr. Morley's expressed attitude regarding the appointment of Indians to higher offices was."

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE AT CALCUTTA.

Expert Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

Mr. T. H. Holland, Director-General of the Geological Survey, was interviewed by the *Statesman* reporter to-day and states he was not in Calcutta on Saturday having arrived from England only on Sunday last. He however, said that Calcutta and its district were particularly susceptible to seismic disturbances because of the strata of the soil; the earth hereabouts was like a jelly and continually on the move. A shock that would strike a place built on a rocky bottom without inflicting injury might lay Calcutta low. There was also this to be considered. Many of the buildings in the city were old; some of them were very dilapidated, and in others, again, the construction was of the most *cutcha* character.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

Report Ready for Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

Sir Arundel Arundel hands over charge of the Home membership to Sir Harvey Adamson on the 15th of October and leaves India by the Mail of the 20th. It is hence probable that the Report of the Executive Council Committee on increased representation in the Legislative Council will be signed and handed over to the Government of India before the 15th instant.

SIMLA IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

Sittings Postponed to next Simla Season.

EXPENDITURE OF 17 LAKHS INVOLVED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

It is practically settled that the Simla Improvement Committee will be postponed to the next Simla Season when the Committee, as originally constituted, will assemble and settle the question of the employment of seventeen lakhs of rupees which is the outstanding balance of the grant of 20 lakhs.

ORGANIZED RAIDS ON GOODS TRAINS.

Efficient Police Arrangements Enforced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER, 2.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the North-Western Railway at Karachi has now made arrangements with the Police to protect goods trains running at night between Kotri and Karachi against robberies. Police patrols, both mounted and foot, have been allotted beats at different points between the above two stations, and a party of armed police travel by each goods train at night.

For the past few days no robberies have been reported.

SNOWFALL RECORDS FOR AUGUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 1.

The snow-fall information for August shows that no snow fell during the month in the Khyber, Ladak, Kashmir, and Simla districts.

On the other hand several slight falls have occurred in Spite down to 17,000 feet and in Almora snow-storms were unusually frequent on the Nuwe Pass and other high peaks and ranges.

The total fall measured 25 feet on the Nuwe Pass and 8 feet on the Binkarn Pass at the end of the month; there was an accummulation of 24 feet on the Nuwe Pass as compared with 21 feet on the corresponding date last year.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

Two Islands Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

A special telegram to the *Empire* dated London October 1 says:—

The Myggena and Faroe Islands have been destroyed by an earthquake.

THE KOLAR MINE GOLD.

Delhi-London Bank's Offer Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 2.

The Kolar Mining Board, after due consideration has informed the manager of the Delhi-London Bank that his proposal for the purchase of gold from the Kolar Mines cannot be entertained.

THE DASARA IN MYSORE.

The British Resident's Speech.

CLOSE OF THE FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCTOBER 2.

The Dasara festivities concluded at Mysore last night with a splendid banquet at Government House. The dinner served in a magnificent hall was a brilliant success. It was attended by the Maharajah, the Resident, the Dewan and his Councilors, and the guests who assembled were also the *elite* of local society.

The Resident, in proposing the toast of the Maharajah said:—

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen:—"It seems but a few days ago that I rose from my seat at the same hospitable board to thank His Highness for a similar generous entertainment which he was offering to a large party of guests assembled here at Government House to celebrate the Maharajah's birthday, and if there is a sameness about my words on the present occasion, my excuse must be that His Highne[illegible] hospitality has al[illegible] struck of[illegible] suitable phrases and epithets. But while there is a sameness in the uniformity of perfection in the Maharajah's manner of treating his guests, there is a delightful variety in the kind of entertainment provided for them on the different occasions in the year, when His Highness summons his friends to the capital of the State. Diversified as are the pleasures of the birthday week in June, no less interesting, I think, is it to witness a Dasara in Mysore, the national festival of the State when the Prince and people meet in the celebration of their time-honored ceremonials and the holiday terminates with the sitting of that unique institution, the Representative Assembly, for an interchange of views between the Government and His Highness' subjects. Nowhere else, in India, is the Dasara kept up with greater elaborateness than in Mysore, and His Highness' hold on the affection of all classes of his subjects is due doubtless, not more to his liberal readiness to adopt changes when they are wise, than to his conservative maintenance of the good old customs, which are dear to the hearts of the people generally.

"I am sure we are all of us very much obliged to the Maharajah for allowing us to witness something of those Dasara ceremonies so full of symbolical meaning and those Durbars and processions conducted with all the dignity and picturesqueness of old-world pageantry. In recent years the prevalence of plague in the City of Mysore sadly interfered with the Dasara festivities; anxieties sat heavily upon the Maharajah and his subjects alike and the usual gathering of the multitudes from all parts of the State had to be prohibited. Since last year, however, the wise measures taken by His Highness' Government for the permanent improvement of the city have practically banished plague—never we hope to return—and this year the joyousness of the occasion has been enhanced by the promises of a bumper season in the State, on the flourishing condition of which, as disclosed by the Dewan's statement in the Representative Assembly this morning, both the Maharajah and his Minister, Mr. Madhav Rao, deserve the fullest congratulations. May the best of good fortune during the next twelve months attend His Highness, the toast of whose health I now ask you to drink with the most cordial thanks for his charming hospitality."

THE MAHARAJA'S REPLY.

The Maharajah replied as follows:—

Mr. Fraser, ladies and gentlemen:—I thank you very heartily for the cordial manner in which you have proposed and responded to the toast of my health. You need, I think, no assurance of the pleasure that it gives me to see so many of my friends, old and new, in Mysore. To both I offer a hearty welcome. A feature in this year's Dasara Week, which appeals peculiarly to me, is the hunting which our friends of the 20th Lancers have so kindly provided for us. They have already shown us capital sport, and we look forward to more before they leave us. As many of you know, the Mysore country has a hunting history of its own. For eleven seasons my father kept a pack of hounds, during all of which my friend Mr. Davy carried the horn with the greatest success. I am only expressing the feelings of all present in thanking the officers of the Regiment and the Master most cordially for bringing down their pack and in wishing long life and prosperity to the Gordons Horse Hunt. The presence of the Dewan and officers and of the representatives of the Planting and Mining interests will remind you of the more serious side of the Dasara Season. For myself and my officers, it is a time, so to speak, of stock-taking, during which we make up account for the past year and consider our plans for the new. The Dewan has to-day rendered his accounts and you will, I think, share my satisfaction at the favourable statement that he has been able to present, after two years of a plentiful harvest with all that it means to my people and to those to whom their care is entrusted. To many of you here as to myself Mr. Madhav Rao is a very old and good friend and I, therefore, ask you to join with me in congratulating him on the auspicious beginning of his Dewanship and in wishing him a prosperous and successful term of office.

FORECAST OF THE INDIGO CROP

In the United Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 1.

The first forecast of the Indigo crops of the United Provinces for this year, is published. Though the exact in area sown will not be known until December there appears to have been further a fall in area from that reported last year. Landholders esti mated a fall of thirty per cent but this is considered unduly pessimistic, fifteen per cent. perhaps being nearer the mark. Local injury to crops occurred about to much the usual extent from hot winds and insects, and complaints from many quarters of damage by excessive rain. The aggregate injury in the western tract is comparatively small, and the outturn is estimated at eighty to eighty-five per cent. of the normal. Damage in the East has been more serious and the outturn cannot be put at more than sixty per cent. The area under Indigo crop in these Provinces represents twenty-one per cent of the total area under Indigo in British India.

PICK-POCKETS ON THE RACE-COURSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 2.

A case is being tried by the Cantonment Magistrate in which a Cutchee merchant of Bombay, Haji Hoosman Haji Gani, stands charged with pocket-picking at the Race Course on Saturday last.

It is alleged that while Mr. Desmier, who recently arrived at Poona from Mombassa, was moving about in the First Enclosure, intending to put money on one of the horses, the accused, taking advantage of the great crush, put his hand into Mr. Desmier's pocket and removed a purse containing five sovereigns and some Currency Notes. The accused was immediately spotted and eye-witnesses at once came forward to state that they saw him picking Mr. Desmier's pocket.

Apart from this case several instances of pocket-picking have recently occurred in the Enclosure, one of the victims being Mr. M. Connell, Locomotive Foreman at Manmad, who on Thursday last was relieved of a purse containing twenty sovereigns and currency notes.

MURREE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 2.

In the Murree Hockey Tournament the Queens tied with the 6th Mountain Battery in the final, but extra time was played and the Queens then beat the Battery by 3 goals to 2.

THE German authorities are finding the Polish school-children in the Eastern Provinces to be more than their match. Those children who resist the efforts of the teachers to compel them to speak German during religious instruction are hailed as heroes, and other children are fired to emulate their example. One little fellow (says the *Telegraph*) who was laid over a chair by two teachers and soundly whacked for disobedience, cried out, "You may flog me as much as you like, but you will not force me to pray in German."

THE DASARA IN MYSORE.

The British Resident's Speech.

CLOSE OF THE FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCTOBER 2.

The Dasara festivities concluded at Mysore last night with a splendid banquet at Government House. The dinner served in a magnificent hall was a brilliant success. It was attended by the Maharajah, the Resident, the Dewan and his Councilors, and the guests who assembled were also the *elite* of local society.

The Resident, in proposing the toast of the Maharajah said:—

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen:—"It seems but a few days ago that I rose from my seat at the same hospitable board to thank His Highness for a similar generous entertainment which he was offering to a large party of guests assembled here at Government House to celebrate the Maharajah's birthday, and if there is a sameness about my words on the present occasion, my excuse must be that His Highne[illegible] hospitality has al[illegible] struck of[illegible] suitable phrases and epithets. But while there is a sameness in the uniformity of perfection in the Maharajah's manner of treating his guests, there is a delightful variety in the kind of entertainment provided for them on the different occasions in the year, when His Highness summons his friends to the capital of the State. Diversified as are the pleasures of the birthday week in June, no less interesting, I think, is it to witness a Dasara in Mysore, the national festival of the State when the Prince and people meet in the celebration of their time-honored ceremonials and the holiday terminates with the sitting of that unique institution, the Representative Assembly, for an interchange of views between the Government and His Highness' subjects. Nowhere else, in India, is the Dasara kept up with greater elaborateness than in Mysore, and His Highness' hold on the affection of all classes of his subjects is due doubtless, not more to his liberal readiness to adopt changes when they are wise, than to his conservative maintenance of the good old customs, which are dear to the hearts of the people generally.

"I am sure we are all of us very much obliged to the Maharajah for allowing us to witness something of those Dasara ceremonies so full of symbolical meaning and those Durbars and processions conducted with all the dignity and picturesqueness of old-world pageantry. In recent years the prevalence of plague in the City of Mysore sadly interfered with the Dasara festivities; anxieties sat heavily upon the Maharajah and his subjects alike and the usual gathering of the multitudes from all parts of the State had to be prohibited. Since last year, however, the wise measures taken by His Highness' Government for the permanent improvement of the city have practically banished plague—never we hope to return—and this year the joyousness of the occasion has been enhanced by the promises of a bumper season in the State, on the flourishing condition of which, as disclosed by the Dewan's statement in the Representative Assembly this morning, both the Maharajah and his Minister, Mr. Madhav Rao, deserve the fullest congratulations. May the best of good fortune during the next twelve months attend His Highness, the toast of whose health I now ask you to drink with the most cordial thanks for his charming hospitality."

THE MAHARAJA'S REPLY.

The Maharajah replied as follows:—

Mr. Fraser, ladies and gentlemen:—I thank you very heartily for the cordial manner in which you have proposed and responded to the toast of my health. You need, I think, no assurance of the pleasure that it gives me to see so many of my friends, old and new, in Mysore. To both I offer a hearty welcome. A feature in this year's Dasara Week, which appeals peculiarly to me, is the hunting which our friends of the 20th Lancers have so kindly provided for us. They have already shown us capital sport, and we look forward to more before they leave us. As many of you know, the Mysore country has a hunting history of its own. For eleven seasons my father kept a pack of hounds, during all of which my friend Mr. Davy carried the horn with the greatest success. I am only expressing the feelings of all present in thanking the officers of the Regiment and the Master most cordially for bringing down their pack and in wishing long life and prosperity to the Gordons Horse Hunt. The presence of the Dewan and officers and of the representatives of the Planting and Mining interests will remind you of the more serious side of the

very beginning he was sure that Surab had been stolen from him and re-sold to Serum; he had no misgivings about it, though Serum looked upon the incident as an impossible one. No one could cheat the Major. Unlike other men he always kept his eyes wide open. It was a provision of nature.

"You see," said the Major when he saw Serum immediately afterwards. "I was right after all, that pony is mine: it was stolen from my stable and sold to you by the same dealer who now turns out to be an outlaw and a noted dacoit."

"Well, Sir, if it is yours, it is nothing but right that the pony should return to you immediately."

"What say you if I now make him a present to your wife?"

"She will be delighted at the generousness of your offer, and I thank you for your magnanimity and assure you I am more than pleased that this incident has culminated so pleasantly."

Blood and Serum became faster friends than ever; indeed, they exemplified the truth of the old saying that they were "Thicker Than Water."

A. H. L. B.

UNCERTAINTIES OF THE LAW.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, their Lordships the acting Chief Justice and Justice Beaman, decided a civil reference under section 646B of the Civil Procedure Code. Mr. Sumitra appeared for the plaintiff, one Chotalal Atmara Kaji, while the defendants, Uttamlal Jajjivan and others were represented by High Court vakeel, Mr. V. G. Ajinkya. The parties in this suit were driven from Court to Court, the Judges being uncertain as to their own powers of jurisdiction to admit the suit. The plaintiff first sued the defendants in the Small Cause Court, Surat on the 11th February 1905, and the plaint was returned to him on the ground that that Court had no jurisdiction.

The plaintiff here sued the defendants for the recovery of a certain sum of money, being the balance of price due on the sale of goods. The Small Cause Court framed the following issues for decision :—

(1) Should the plaintiff have sued for an account;
(2) Has this Court the jurisdiction to hear the suit;
(3) Is the amount claimed due to the plaintiff.

These issues were decided by the Judge who held, as stated above, that his Court has no jurisdiction to try the case, and the plaint was therefore returned on the 28th April 1905, with an order that it was a suit for open, mutual and current accounts, which fall under Section 31 of Schedule II of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, and not cognisable by the Small Causes. Then after the 7th June 1905, the opening day of the Court after the summer vacation, the plaintiff again sued the defendants in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, but that Court also returned the plaint under Section 57 (a) of the Civil Procedure Code on the 10th October 1905 with an order that the Small Causes Court was the proper Court to take cognisance of the suit, and that it was not a suit for account, as special process of accounting is necessary in such suits. The learned Judge, in holding that the suit is cognisable by the Court of Small Causes, observed that the suit is no doubt a suit on account, and that if in a suit on an account, some items were contested and an account had to be taken, that did not make it a suit for an account. (Narayan vs. Lalji, I. L. R., 21 Bombay, page 259). Under the old Act of 1865, it was held that a suit by a Gumastah (practically an Agent) for excess expenses incurred by him, over and above the amount of rents collected by him, is cognisable by the Small Causes Court, notwithstanding that the nature of the defence may render it necessary to take accounts. A suit like the present one to recover an ascertained sum, as the balance due on an account, is not, even if that account be open, actual, and current, one of the excepted suits. A suit for an account is one where the plaintiff does not know what is exactly due to him. It is a suit which seeks for recovery in pursuance of the decree; no such right of recovery is given to a person who is merely asking for mesne profits (I. L. R., 23 Calcutta 884). In this case, the learned Judge again observed, that all the items of the dealings between the parties are known to, and stated by, the plaintiff already. There is nothing which he can want to know about at the hands of the defendants. Some of the items alleged by him may be contested by the defendants; but that does not change the nature of the suit. Defendants in Small Causes Courts are at liberty to contest the plaintiff's accounts. In a suit for an account, the issue would be whether the defendant is liable to render an account. In a suit on account, the issue is whether the items relied upon by the plaintiff are proved. In a suit for an account after the preliminary issue is decided for the plaintiff, the onus is thrown on the defendant of rendering and proving the accounts. In a suit on an account, the onus from first to last, is on the plaintiff to prove his accounts. Suppose this suit is a suit on an account, and the defendant at the first hearing admits the plaint there would be a decree immediately. But if this were a suit for an account, then, if the defendant at the first hearing admitted the claim, then a preliminary decree would be made, and after that the real business of the suit would commence. This is a suit by an agent, and except in the case of a special custom, an agent cannot sue for an account. It is he who is in a position to give accounts, not his principal who is to give accounts. With these remarks, the First Class Subordinate Judge, returned the plaint. Aggrieved by these decisions, the plaintiff approached the District Judge of Surat, after his vain attempt in the Courts referred to above. The District Judge submitted the case for the orders of the High Court. Their Lordships, after hearing counsels on both sides, have decided that the case should be tried by the Small Causes Court, which originally returned the plaint.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 1.

General Wilcocks resumed command of the Nowshera Brigade on return from leave on 1st instant.

The following 2nd-Lieutenants of the Unattached List have been posted to British regiments as stated with a view to their qualifying for the Indian Army :—2nd Lieutenants Ball to Bedfords; Welts and Erskine: Heyland and McSwiney to the Royal Sussex; Walton, Walker and Dane to the West Yorks; Lloyd and Todd to the 2nd Royal Highlanders; Haines to the 1st Royal Irish Rifles; Adams; Robson, Hickman; Ommaney and Hailes to the Gloucesters; Hogg and Bennett to the Royal Warwicks; Muir and O'Neil to the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers; Evans and Corse,-Scott to the Scottish Rifles; Coffin to the 2nd South Staffords; Connell and Dyce and Thornhill to the 1st Royal West Surrey Regiment; Macdonald to 1st South Lancashire Regiment; Oswald to the South Wales Borderers; Thompson and Wahab to the Northamptons; Lamb-Smith to the 1st Oxford Light Infantry; Digby to the Wiltshires; Lucas and Cook to the Lincolnshires; Cacsford to the Royal Irish Regiment; Miller to the West Riding Regiment; and Strover to the 2nd North Staffords.

Lieutenant Hext, 31st Lancers, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps in the 6th class.

Lieutenant Thompson, 57th Rifles, and Lieutenant Rigg, 92nd Punjabis, have been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

On return of Colonel Tanner from leave, Lieut.-Colonel Biggs, R. E., Officiating Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, will be posted to Mhow as Officiating Commanding Royal Engineer.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Allen, R. E., is granted combined leave for 8 months out of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Birch, R. G. A., is posted to the R. G. A., Pembroke Dock, on vacating the appointment of Circle Registration Officer.

Captain H. B. Smith, 33rd Battery, R. F. A., is posted to the 57th Battery, R. F. A.

Captain Stapleton, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 4th Battalion of that Regiment.

The deaths are reported of Brigadier-General S. Monro at Ahmednagar on 29th September and of Lieutenant Gillies, 59th Rifles at Bannu on 30th September.

Messrs. Gale and Polden have just issued the sixth Edition of Lieut.-Colonel S. C. Pratt's "Military Law Examiner." The work has been corrected up to July of this year and contains the questions set at public Examinations in Military Law upto June last with the answers to them.

SOME most interesting stories of Admiral Togo are related by Mrs. Hugh Fraser in the current *Fortnightly Review*. One is of the photograph of the Admiral which the Court photographer had taken, and which everbody was buying. Togo saw himself in all the shop windows and was very much troubled. He walked into Maruki's one morning "I am shocked to find," he said, "that people are buying my photograph. It is very wrong that they should spend money on the portrait of such a stupid person. I wish to have the negative so that you may print no more copies." Maruki was making a fine harvest from the picture, and had no desire to part with it. "Your Excellency will have to pay for the negative," he explained. "I know," the Admiral replied sadly; "what do you ask for it?" Maruki considered for a moment, and then named what he thought would be a prohibitive price—twenty yen. Togo sighed. "That is a great sum for a poor man like me to pay—but I must have the negative." So he counted out the money and carried off the picture.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

Views on Indian Unrest.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, SEPTEMBER 12.

Perhaps you would like to know what we think of the so-called "unrest in India. Well, we have not many people here to guide us to a correct idea of the problem, but it seems to us in the Senate and in the Legislative Councils that some of the Anglo-Indian journals are setting a very bad example to the vernacular papers and are helping to prolong the vernacular papers [illegible] they are making, disorder and a restless spirit. [illegible] as it seems to us, the agitators imagine themselves of much more importance than they really are but whether your contemporaries write on the subject as they think or merely to fill up space in the silly season, if they are really in earnest and really believe what they say, then you have some dreadful cowards in India, who believe in crying out before they are hurt rather afterwards. Perhaps they think if they cry loud enough more soldiers will be sent out and a guard put upon the doors and windows of the editorial "sanctums." As for the "crowning" of Babu Bannerjee, by noticing him at all, after mentioning the fact that he had reached the height of his folly, it seems to us, like dignifying a dolt to waste more paper and ink on him. Nevertheless there are some people among us who believe you are on the verge of greater trouble before long and the contemplation of it has led some of our orators and prophets to foretell danger to Australia. The latest message we received concerning the sprightly Babu furnished Colonel Tom Price on Thursday at a military dinner with an opportunity for emphasising his opinion that the danger which Australia would have to face in the future would arise in India. Colonel Price occupied a post in the Indian service for some years, and he said that those who had spent any time in that part of the British possessions would know what was the real significance of the act.

I have always said," he remarked, "that while we are proclaiming a white Australia we have to look at a black India. Don't make any mistake about it. As we say colloquially 'it's three farthings more and up goes the donkey.' We have many Indians in Australia. At Warrnambool we have Sikhs by the dozen. I know their language as well as I know my own. I know all about their castes, and I know of the unrest which exists amongst them; and knowing what I do, and the conditions which prevail here, I say that there must be a strong volunteer force established for the defence of Australia. We do not want any semi-paid men, but at the same time no man should be out of pocket in preparing himself for the defence of his country." So India has an influence on us after all.

GENERAL FINN AND OUR DEFENCE.

In common with all the other British generals whom we have at various times imported to preside over the Australian military forces, Major-General Finn professes to consider Australia incapable of managing her own military affairs. He has signalised his retirement from office as Inspector-General of our troops by advising us to revert to the world discredited "G.O.C." system, and to keep on importing British officers to fill the leading positions in our military service. General Finn therefore sailed on Monday, apparently leaving, as the sole expression of his views, the conciliatory, friendly and cordial speech delivered by him at the farewell banquet in Melbourne at the end of last month, over which Colonel Ricardo presided. On Tuesday, however, it was allowed to transpire that General Finn had, quite without invitation, left as a legacy in the Minister's hands a remarkable document attacking the present system of the administration and the Military Board, advocating a return to the system under which all the forces were placed directly under the thumb of a General Officer Commanding who should be the sole intermediary between the Government and its soldiers; and generally declaring that the present method of control was inadequate and unsatisfactory. General Finn also advocated in his report the importation of more British officers to instruct and occupy the leading positions in the Australian military service—thereby placing himself right athwart the policy of the Government which is "Australian officers for Australian troops." It has further transpired that General Finn expected his advice to be taken as a matter, of course, and was not a little chagrined when he found that proposals for long consultations to that end were received with courtesy, but not cordiality.

THE BUDGET.

In his financial estimate for the current year Mr. Bent could not be described as wildly optimistic, although when he came to expenditure he cast pessimism to the winds and submitted proposals that were evidently intended to boom his Ministry in the country. No one expects that last year's record of revenue is to be maintained this year, but even the most conservative of Treasurers would hardly have taken the gloomy view that we shall have a surplus of only £4,000. Mr. Bent does not think the railways would earn more than £24,000 beyond the expenditure notwithstanding that the receipts for the two months of the present financial year are £31,000 beyond those of the same period last year. He expects to lose revenue generally to the extent of £249,390, and to have additional expenditure to the tune of £421,795, so that if the State were a business concern the directors would have to tell the shareholders that this year they would be in a worse position as compared with last year to the extent of £671,185! This is certainly adopting a cautious policy. The Premier has big schemes ahead—huge outlays on roads, wire netting and public works; the compulsory purchase of a vast area of Western district land; the electrification of suburban railways, and the "strengthening" of his Cabinet by the inclusion of a Minister of Labor.

RECIPROCITY PROPOSALS.

Perhaps the most important matter considered by the House of Representatives during the week has been the trade reciprocity proposal submitted by the Prime Minister. It came as a great surprise, for, although members were aware that the nature of the agreement between the late Premier of New Zealand and the Commonwealth Government was to be made known, they had no idea of the full intentions of Mr. Deakin and his colleagues. The Prime Minister, having explained the terms of the agreement with New Zealand, "with the object of promoting trade and intercourse between the respective countries as a means of closer union," went on to announce special tariff concessions to the mother country. The existing tariff is not to be lowered at all. It is to remain exactly as at present upon British goods imported into Australia in British ships. Duties on goods imported from foreign countries are raised by from 10 to 20 per cent. These increases will operate against British goods unless they are brought to Australia in British vessels. In the name of preferential trade the Government has simply raised the tariff against foreign countries without making any reduction in favour of the United Kingdom. They have certainly discriminated in her favour, but have made no concessions. Mr. Reid's proposal in the early days of preferential trade agitation was to lower existing duties on British goods by one-half. Mr. Deakin's proposal is to increase the taxation of foreign goods.

ARRANGEMENT WITH NEW ZEALAND.

The new tariff to be applied to New Zealand imports does contain items which indicate genuine reciprocity. In a dozen cases the duties on imports from the colony have been abolished; in a few others existing duties have been decreased, but correspondingly increased to the foreigner; but in most cases what has been termed reciprocity has been attained by simply raising duties on goods imported from other countries than New Zealand. Both in the case of the mother country and in that of New Zealand the Commonwealth makes no sacrifice. On the whole, it merely strengthens its Customs tariff, all for the sake of patriotism or Imperialism. Mr. Cook, in replying to Mr. Deakin's splendid elected address said that, were the Government sincere, they would have proposed absolute freedom of trade between Australia and New Zealand. The Government, he declared, were simply distorting preferential trade into an excuse for raising the tariff wall around Australia.

PROTEST FROM FRENCH COLONISTS.

The council of the French Chamber of Commerce of Sydney, at a meeting recently held, under the honorary presidency of M. Albert Pinard, Consul-General for France, directed that in regard to the new preferential duties before the Federal Parliament attention should be called to the actual proportions of the commercial interchange between Australia and France. The council affirms that "the latest Federal statistics show that during the year 1905, the direct exports from Australia to France reached the total of £5,762,904, while the direct imports from France into Australia totalled only £510,950. France has therefore bought in 1905 eleven times more Australian products than she has sold of French goods. It seems desirable that such commercial relations, presenting for Australia preponderating advantages, be not compromised by the proposed increased duties against French importations. It is evident, moreover, that any similar tax which very probably would be established in France as a retaliatory measure would weigh heavily on the Australian products that are imported there, in lowering by as much the price limits of the French buyers and their so useful competition on the markets of Australia and England. In consequence, the chamber reaffirms the principle and terms of its resolution of the 24th October, 1902, adopted at a time when the stablishment of the preferential tariffs seemed imminent, and which contained the following passage. "That the establishment of the said preferential tariffs, if it came to [illegible] effected, would have [illegible] consequence the adoption of retaliatory measures, which the French Government would feel compelled to take as a reply to aggressive methods, in raising the duties on Australian products, or taxing such goods hitherto admitted into France free of duty."

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Particulars as to the working of the old age pension system were given in the budget papers laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly, on Monday. Under the first Old Age Pension Act the maximum rate of pension was fixed at 10, but on 7th December, 1901, this was reduced to 8, and all existing pensions had to be revised. On 30th June last there were 10,990 pensioners, as compared with 16,275 on 30th June, 1901. The cost for the financial year ended 30th June last was £189,126, as compared with £292,432 for the financial year ended 30th June, 1902. Since 1902 there has been a regular annual decrease in the number of pensioners and their cost. The average rate of pension for the last financial year was 6/8. On the other hand, there has been a continual increase in the amounts received from relatives on orders by the Court. For the financial year 1902-1903 the amount received from this source was £1,229, whereas last year it was £3,612. The cost of administration last year was £1,811, while for the financial year 1901-1902 it was £2,799.

A.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 30.

THE OPIUM CASE.

After the framing of the charge, the accused did not adduce any evidence, but contented himself with filing certified copies of the depositions of witnesses given in the former case against Narad Pershad Murli Pershad. The 2nd October has been fixed for judgment.

CASE AGAINST NAWAB SULTAN-UL-MULK.

The complainant and three witnesses for the prosecution were examined. The complainant stated that he sent an application to the Nawab for his arrears of pay and that on the next day some men came from the Nawab and took him over to the Nawab's residence known as Sultan-bagh. When he arrived there, the Nawab abused him in vile terms and had him thrashed by his servants, as a result of which he became senseless, whereupon he was confined there in a room for full sixteen days. This matter came to the knowledge of His Highness, who sent word to the Nawab asking for particulars and he (complainant) was persuaded to inform His Highness' chobdar (messenger) that there was nothing the matter with him. The three witnesses supported this story. The case is adjourned to to-morrow for further evidence, and the complainant has summoned as his witnesses the Commissioner of Police, the head of the Detective Police, and the Superintendent of Police, Atrafi-Balda.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Twenty Lakh Loan.

The tenders for the Bombay Improvement Trust new four per cent. loan of twenty lakhs were opened at noon yesterday. The aggregate total of tenders received was Rs. 61,37,500. One lakh having been reserved by the Trustees, was taken at the average rate. Tenders amounting to Rs. 15,19,500 at and over Rs. 100-12 were accepted in full. The balance of the loan—Rs. 3,80,500—was distributed *pro rata* amongst those who tendered at Rs. 100-10. The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 100-15-9.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. R. Kemball presiding.

THE NEW THEATRE.

The Trustees further considered the Land Committee's report, dated the 5th instant, regarding the plans of the Theatre to be erected on Plots No. 85 and 86, Hornby Road Estate.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey objected to the passing of the plans, as he considered the arrangements for ventilation were not sufficient, and the Theatre not being intended for European troupes only, due alterations were necessary to suit Native performers and Native audience.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim strongly opposed the acceptance of the new plans. He considered it inadvisable to alter the original plans submitted and approved about two years ago.

Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Vachr, and Sir Bhalchandra Kishna were also against adopting the revised plans now submitted. Their principal argument was that the question should be considered from the point of view of a Native audience. Sanitary and other arrangements ought to be such as suited the large number of native spectators who would gather there.

After some discussion, it was agreed to refer the matter to a Special Committee for report.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Postings of Superintendents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

The following postings have been ordered in connection with the Officers shortly due back from leave.

Mr. M. G Simpson, Superintendent to charge of the Electricians Office, Alipur, Calcutta.

Mr. R.O. Lees, Chief Superintendent to deputation on the Telegraphs Committee.

Mr. C. W. Sowerby, Superintendent to charge of the Central Provinces Division relieving Mr. J. G. Morgan, Assistant Superintendent who will be transferred to the Southern Mahratta and Mysore Division.

Mr. E. A. Leach, Deputy Director-General to deputation on the Telegraphs Committee.

Mr. B. S. Pike, Assistant Superintendent to charge of Upper Burma Divison *Vice* Mr. H. A. Armstrong, Superintendent, who, will be transferred to the Eastern Bengal Division, for charge of relieving Mr. C. Goodall, Assistant Superintendent, who will proceed on leave.

Mr. W. P. Henderson, Superintendent, to Bombay for charge of the Division.

Mr. J. H. Curtis, Assistant Superintendent to Assam Division.

Mr. G. A. Hopkins, Assistant Superintendent, to Lower Burma.

Mr. W. D. Macgregor, Assistant Superintendent to Cawnpore.

Mr. H. M. Flinch, Assistant Superintendent to Barrackpore.

Mr. J. D. Macrae, Assistant Superintendent to Simla.

THE conclusion of the Esperantist Congress at Geneva was a trying ordeal for Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of Esperanto. Hundreds of the departing delegates shook him by the hand, hundreds more embraced him with every show of affection. This he bore with exemplary fortitude. But when the Esperantists of the weaker sex insisted on kissing him good-bye, the fortitude that had stood by him so well throughout the conference deserted him. He broke down.

A CLEFT IN THE STEELY HELM OF THE CRASS MATERIALIST.

(Concluded from page 4.)

This distinction is the corner-stone of the new system. It places the dynamic principle between the body and the spirit as an intermediary, alone capable of putting them *en rapport* and yet different to both. Rational mechanics studies motion. But it does not analyse the nature of force. It defines it as the cause of motion without examining what this cause may be. By a bold abstraction these forces of lineal pressure or tensionacting on points are represented by arrow-heads to mark their directions. But what do these forces represent? Every physicist says they represent the action of a material substance. The author maintains that these forces are independent of all physical substance. For most minds the idea of force is inseparable from that of a strong body. The idea of chemical affinity is invincibly bound to that of atoms, the idea of cohesion to that of coherent substances, the idea of magnetism to that of loadstone, the idea of gravity to *grares* (heavy bodies.) Force is an occult power which we lodge in bodies and cannot conceive outside of them. Yet if we insisted on analysing the the notion of force, we should run against singular difficulties. Even in judging what is outside of us we can never make an abstraction of ourselves. The notion of force prevents itself to our intelligence in the form of an effort, a pressure or a tension. When we raise a weight we are conscious of a muscular force, but then our hand touches and sustains it. How about the sun attracting the earth, or the earth the moon? Where is the contact? It is across immense space that the force makes itself felt. Where is the hand to hold these orbs, or the string to make them go round as in a sling?

HAVE ATOMS A WILL?

Through what medium does the pole of the earth cause the same extromity of the magnetic needle to point always to the North? It appears as if there were a restless will in the molecules of steel. When a current passes through an electric circuit it is because of a certain cotinuity in the material elements of the circuit. But how does a neighbouring circuit find itself suddenly traversed by one of those currents called induced, and which is not born of any action by contact. Attraction and repulsion are but words which have no precise meaning when we do not see the chain which holds or loosens. The same is the case with contact. Is there a contact in reality? Do we not know that all bodies are systems of molecules; that the molecules are but systems of atoms; and that there is no real continuity, either in the crystal, the stones or living tissues? If the human eye cannot penetrate into the maze of atomic geometry, if no microscope can sound the infinitely small, the phenomena of light, heat, and chemistry furnish us every instant the manifest proof that what we name matter is composed of parts. All variation in a body corresponds to movements of these parts. They draw near, recede, seek, avoid each other. How to conceive that they act on one another? The attraction of an atom for a neighbouring atom takes place at a distance, absolutely like the attraction of one sun of another. Is there an unconscious will in these monads?

ETHER.

It is true, molecular action which is action at a distance is explained by the theory of an intermediary called Ether. It is an universal fluid condensed in the bodies, and spread all over the void which separates the planets from the suns. Physics recoils at the stale hypothesis of heat, light and electric fluids, but receives the ether a fluid well enough.

It is on this shoreless sea that waves roll on waves and striking our planet are converted into light and heat. Light is not matter hurled from the sun to our eyes with unheared of speed. It is a motion transmitted from the atoms of the sun to infinite ether, which the other communicates to terrestrial atoms. There is no absolute vaccuum. Something fills the universe, carries the light from sun to sun, joins the poles of great celestial bodies, and tamely transmits from them the least oscillations. It would be idle to ask what is ether and what are its quantities. We look upon it as a vehicle of molecular action, a real link between atoms. Nevertheless does the presence of this intermediary facilitate the explanation of attraction and repulsion? Science of yore had a horror of a vacuum. A plenum is what modern dynamics recoils from. It would not be able to fill an infinity absolutely denuded of elasticity of those incessant motions, light, heat, the life of the world itself. And as soon as it is brought to a stand before any particles, whatever ethereal or material, it has to face the problem: whence the action of one particle on another, of one monad on another?

IS FORCE WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE ATOMS?

This is a great metaphysical question. Contemporary science does not seek the cause of motion. It is enough for her to know its laws. Motion is born of motion itself, as Unconditioned Consciousness of the One Great Reality is nothing but absolute motion. There is in the universe a quantity of energy in force, indestructible and invariable in its totality, spending itself herein the transport of formidable masses, and elsewhere in gyrations and atomic tremblings. The living force which animates our solar system cannot be lost. If the sun with his choir of planets suddenly came to a stop in space, all the living forces would instantly be converted into heat. This will be found in its entirety in the system now returned to its nebulous state. If universal life is but a perpetual metamorphoses, it is perhaps useless to seek the cause of motion, for science is content with mediate causes. To demonstrate that force is a thing apart from matter and independent of bodies, he asks whence the attraction between two atoms or two globes separated by an interval? It is believed that space is furrowed by an infinity of small atoms animated with excessive speed. These atoms are hurled like arrows from all sides except where they face each other serving mutually as screens and are thus drawn in the direction which joins them. That may well be. Then there may be some reality in the theory of vortices of Descartes. But were gravity due to shocks of atoms, how to explain the fact of its being absolutely independent of what interposes between the two bodies? A stone may be at one end of the diameter of our earth and the other at the other, but the thickness of our globe will no way affect the attraction.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

(To be continued).

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	20
G Malim and Worli	2	2	16
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total	7	8	115
Total plague deaths to date	133,803		
Same date last year	4	5	50

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths
4	3

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—it is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

A HINDU WIDOW'S LARGE ESTATE.

Bequests for Charitable and Public Purposes.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarkar heard a suit regarding the will of Bai Nana, widow of Nensi Lakhmidas, who died on 31st October 1897, possessed of a half-share in two houses in Cavel, one house in Kalbadevi Road, Rs. 73,487 in cash, and considerable other property besides. The suit was between Haridass Morarji and another against Valji Sunderji and six others, in addition to whom the Advocate-General was also made a defendant. The Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Advocate-General, with the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Madhawji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., appeared for the first two defendants. Mr. F. R. Viccaji with Mr. D. D. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., appeared for defendants 3 to 6. Mr. P. J. Padshah with Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai & Co., appeared for the seventh defendant. Mr. D.N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Little & Co., appeared for the eighth.

Plaintiffs stated that the testatrix had made several legacies and charitable bequests. By the fifth clause of the will, she had given the residue of her property to be used for purposes of popular usefulness or charity. The Court was asked to say whether it was void for uncertainty or not. The first two defendants were the surviving executors: Defendants 3 to 6 were heirs and legal representatives of Morarji Kalianji, a deceased executor. The Court was requested to administer the estate; to construe the will and codicil; to order defendants 1 to 6 to make a discovery of the properties under their management; and so forth. In their written statement, the first two defendants stated that after making distributions according to the will, there remained Rs. 24,444. The immoveable properties required considerable repairs: this sum would hardly be sufficient for the purpose. Plaintiffs having received their legacy, had no interest in the estate. Defendants 3 to 6 submitted themselves to the judgment and protection of the Court. No. 7 supported the plaintiffs' contention of an intestacy by reason of the death of Morarji. The Advocate-General submitted himself to the decrees and orders of the Court.

The hearing was proceeded with.

A MODEST REQUEST.

THE Swetambler Sthanakvasi Jains of India have addressed the Traffic Superintendent of the various Railways in India in the following terms, through the Honorary Secretary of the S. S. Jain Conference at Morvi-Kathiawar:—

I beg to bring to your notice that the first S. S. Jain Conference held its sittings in Morvi on the 26th, 27th and 28th of February last, and passed an unanimous resolution to submit to you an application, for allowing the Jain Sadhus to pass over Railway Bridges free. At present on most of Railway Bridges tolls are levied from persons who go over them, but as it is wellknown to all, our Sadhus have to follow the most rigorous rules for propagating our religion, According to religious canons they cannot keep any money with them, nor can they accept the same from anybody for their own use. They have to travel from place to place on foot for preaching to the people, and they cannot stay in one place for more than the appointed time. During their travelling they have to pass over many Railway Bridges, but as the tolls are levied they cannot utilize them being enjoined not to keep or accept money on any account, and so they have to undergo many difficulties, in crossing rivers, canals, &c., nay, in some cases they are debarred from proceeding to places on their missions. Supplying of this convenience is a long felt want which cannot be satisfied by money, and so we approach you with every hope that arrangements will be kindly made for allowing the Jain Sadhus to go free over Railway Bridges. There are certain Bridges over which the public are not allowed to pass, but looking to the difficulties of our Sadhus, and the strict rules they have to observe you will be pleased to favour us with a concession in this matter also, if there be a safe foot-path. In conclusion I have the honour to request that for the reasons herein before set forth, you will be kind enough to issue such orders as you deem proper, for allowing our Sadhus to pass free over Railway Bridges, and also to declare open for them other Bridges, closed to the public (for a certain time only) and the whole Jain Community will feel greatly indebted for the favour done to them.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Canning," Commander Vale, sailed yesterday for Aden, with No. 61 Company, R. G. A., consisting of 2 officers, 1 lady, 1 warrant officer, 121 men rank and file, 6 women, and 7 children; and No. 69 Company, R.G.A. comprising 1 warrant officer, 1 woman and 2 children, 91 men rank and file, 3 women and 2 children. Besides she carried details consisting of 1 officer, 2 ladies, 2 children, 5 warrant officers, and 19 men rank and file, 24 Hospital assistants and native officers, 27 followers, 5 women, and 9 children. The following are the names of the passengers :—

Major and Mrs. O.K. Tancock, R.G.A.; Lieut A.H. Barker; Major Birch; Captain Crawford; Lieut Salvin; Lieut. Meadin R. M. V.G; Mrs. Turner and child R.A.M.C., Mrs Hand and child, R. I. M. Oolour Sergt. White; Staff Sergt. Langley; Assist Surg. Simmons, Assict Surg. Peters, Quarter Mr. Sergt. Mills.

A SHOCKING MURDER

Transportation for Life.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Govinda Rama Dere, who was convicted in June last by Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having murdered one Pandu Tukaram, in a garden at Vit, in the Sholapur district, on the night of 13th May last. The age of the deceased was apparently about 25. He was seen alive and well on the evening of the 13th May, and on the following morning his corpse was found in his father's garden with terrible injuries to the face, and the mouth crammed with earth. The medical evidence showed that death was probably due to suffocation; and the theory of the Hospital Assistant, which seemed eminently plausible, was that the man was first stunned with a stone earth rammed into his mouth, and his face battered in. It this occurred [illegible] the sessions Judge, while the man was asleep, it was clear that by such a process, murder could be committed with the minimum of noise, and that the murdered man would not utter a sound. The injuries to the face were such that the bones were fractured, and had not death occurred by suffocation, would have been sufficient to cause death eventually. The body was first seen by a witness, named Dhondi, and it was covered with a blanket as if the person were asleep. Dhondi noticed that its face was covered with blood, and he ran back in terror and made a report to other persons. It appeared that the accused and the deceased were seen together on the preceding evening and set out together for one Tukaram's garden. There was no direct evidence as to who the murderer was, but the *corpus delicti* had been abundantly established. The Sessions Judge believed the circumstantial evidence to be absolutely trustworthy. Stains of blood were found on the accused's clothes. The Sessions Judge believed that there was no room for any doubt, the benefit of which might be given to the accused; and he held the accused guilty of having committed the murder, but taking into consideration his youth, refrained from passing the capital sentence.

Mr. Justice Aston said: In this case, although the evidence is circumstantial, the court observes that the references arising from the incriminating facts are so strong that it sees no ground to differ from the conclusion arrived at by the Sessions Judge. The court accordingly confirms the conviction recorded against and the sentence of transportation for life passed upon the accused, Govinda Rama Dere, and dismisses the appeal.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, presiding at the High Court yesterday, disposed of several short causes.

TRANSACTION IN BAR SILVER.

In one case, Hurgovundas Nagindas and Co. sued Shantial Himtubhai to recover the sum of Rs. 4,831, with interest and costs. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Daphtery, Ferreira and Devan, appeared for the plaintiffs, and said that the claim arose in respect of losses in the purchase and sale of bar silver in the London market. The defendant had requested the plaintiff's firm to sell in London bar silver of December delivery, which was subsequently transferred to January delivery, and afterwards to buy the same to cover the previous transactions. Counsel said that the transactions resulted in a loss; and the suit was filed to recover the difference in prices. The claim was proved, and his lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

SIXTY PER CENT. INTEREST!

Passa Malsey and another, Grain dealers and Shroffs, sued Shaik Fakir Mahomed Babanbhai, in respect of grain supplied and monies advanced, on three promissory notes respectively for Rs. 200, Rs. 200, and Rs. 100, bearing interest at the rate of Rs. 5 per cent. per month. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendent did not appear. His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 796 in respect of grain supplied to the defendant without interest, as no interest was charged on the account adjusted and signed by the defendant, and for Rs. 500 with interest at 5 per cent per month, or 60 per cent. per annum, from the respective dates of the promissory notes, with costs.

AWFUL ECZEMA FOR THREE YEARS

Had to Be Washed and Dressed and Even Fed Like a Baby—Suffered Untold Agony—Afraid to Be Left Alone—Had Despaired of Getting Better—In Awful State.

CURED IN ONE MONTH BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I think it nothing but right that I should let you know what Cuticura [illegible] three years and I was under doctor's treatment the whole of the time, also the Infirmary, and I could not get cured. It would get better for a day or two, but would break out again worse than ever. At times it was so bad I had to be washed and dressed and even fed like a baby. It was only my hands and arms that were affected, but I suffered untold agony, and I got so low I was afraid to be left alone, and I had quite despaired of getting better, but at last I tried Cuticura. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Pills, and in a month I was cured. That was twelve months ago and I have seen no signs of it returning. I always keep a bottle of Cuticura Pills in the house. They do me more good than anything else, and I never use any other than Cuticura Soap. I think that no matter how bad any one was, if they gave the Cuticura Remedies a fair trial, they would cure them, for I was in an awful state. Mrs. Comley, 9 Gawen St., off Jock Lane, Holbeck, Leeds, England, Jan. 23, 1906."

CUTICURA PILLS

(Chocolate Coated, in vial, 60 Pills)

Are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive and aperient, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most success

BY THE WAY.

THE BONAPARTIST PRETENDER.

"Farnborough Hill" has had another notable visitor—the personage whom the Prince Imperial, in 1879, appointed as his successor. Prince Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederic (better known as Prince Victor) has been the week-end guest of the Empress Eugenie. Seven-and-twenty years have elapsed since he became the representative of the party, and occasionally there is talk of the possibility of his transferring the succession to his brother, Prince Louis Joseph Jerome, who has been for many years in the Russian Army, and did good service last autumn in repressing the race-strife in the Caucasus. He is often described as Governor-General of the Caucasus—a post he has never held. On one of Prince Victor's visits to the illustrious chatelaine of Farnborough Hill, several years after the death of the Prince Imperial, he accompanied the Empress to Windsor Castle, where both met for the first time a distinguished young guest of Queen Victoria, the then Czarewitch and Czar of to-day.

OAR AND PEN—THEN AND NOW.

After the boatrace the banquets. So it was in 1869. So it was in 1906. On the earlier occasion the festivities opened with a dinner to the Harvard and Oxford crews at the Crystal Palace, presided over by Charles Dickens, with his eldest son, and with George Henty, then the *Standard's* chief correspondent, in his then recent Cambridge days stroke of the Caius boat, for his supporters. This was the occasion on which Dickens, quite the best afterdinner speaker of his time, opened his speech with the phrase "Flushed with fireworks and enthusiasm." Then came "these Harvard guests are very dangerous men."

CHURCH MEMORIAL TO CHARLES LEVER.

An interesting centenary memorial to Charles Lever will take the form of a new chancel for Ardmurcher Church, county Westmeath, of which the Reverend John Lever, the author's brother, was the rector from 1844 until his death there in 1864. The famous Irish novelist paid frequent visits to Ardmurcher, worshipped in the church, and is believed to have found material for many of his diverting books in the vicinity.

DREAMS OF THE ST. LEGER.

Sporting men are notoriously superstitious, and though they pretend to judge horses by their from, they are influenced greatly by the mere coincidence of a dream. When the St. Leger was run there was no doubt, many wagers founded on "the baseless fabric of a vision;" yet many have in past years dreamt the name of the winner of that classic race. The story is told of a Glasgow man who, in a prophetic delirium, begged his doctor, who sat at the bedside, to back Marie Stuart for the St. Leger of that day, and enabled the medical man to win a tidy little sum over the transaction, though in his waking moments the dreamer did not put his own prophecy to any practical purpose.

A "TIP" FROM AN EDINBURGH FISHWIFE.

In the year Caller Ou won the St. Leger, an English tourist sojourning in Edinburgh was awakened early in the morning by the call of the fishwives—"Caller Ou!" He was not a racing man, but, happening to look at the list of probable runners in the Leger, he saw the name, and, more out of sentiment than anything else, he promptly backed the horse. It won easily. Another story is related of the occasion of Hawthornden's Leger. A sportsman's wife dreamed that she found a purse at Hawthornden—the romantic district where Ben Jonson visited Drummond, the Scottish poet—and, seeing a coincidence in this, the husband tried his luck, and turned out a fortunate winner. It is only the successful dreams and omens, however, of which one hears; the dreams that selected losers are committed to oblivion among the old unhappy far-off things:

BELFRIES AND CHURCHES.

In a recent paragraph (writes Mr. Thomas Fisher) you alluded to a belfry which was entirely distinct from the church, and which was supposed to be unique. May I put in a claim for the ancient church of Kirkoswald, Cumberland? Here the bell tower is some distance from the church, and in my time was used as a cowshed, but has lately been enclosed and restored, in memory of Canon Ransom, a former vicar. The church is of interest on account of the spring which flows from its side. The College, Kirkoswald, is the seat of the Fetherstonhaugh family, who bear the longest English name.

THE KING'S GREAT-GRANDNEPHEW.

King Edward's christening gift to his latest godson, the infant son of the Crown Prince of Germany, was (says *P.T.O.*) a large silver-gilt four-handled cup, engraved with the coats-of-arms of the Royal Families of Great Britain and Prussia. Round its rim is the inscription: "To Prince Wilhelm Friedrich Franz Josef Christian Olaf of Prussia, from his Godfather and Great-Great Uncle, Edward R. and I." The cup could not be presented at the christening because, according to a family tradition of the Hohenzollerns, the names of the infant are never allowed to be announced until the christening has actually been performed. They are known only to the parents. So strictly is the secret kept that Prince Christian, who was charged by the King to have the inscription engraved on his arrival at Berlin, was unable to learn the names of the infant Prince, and consequently it was only the other day that the cup, duly inscribed, arrived at the Palace from the goldsmiths.

OVER THE TEACUPS.

Many amusing stories are told, a writer in the *Millgate Monthly* recalls, of the curious methods of dealing with tea when it first reached the rural parts of the country. 'Southey relates how some lady friends were invited to enjoy the novelty, and that they boiled the whole at once in a kettle, and sat down to eat the leaves with butter and salt; and wondered how any person could relish such a dish. An old lady in the North received from her son in London a pound of tea, which she smoked instead of tobacco, but she was not slow to declare that she preferred the weed of Virginia to the herb of China. The Reverend Charles Rogers, L.L. D., once related to the writer the following story, and assured him that it was true. One of his ancestors, at her marriage, in 1726, received a present of a pound of tea. The gift was regarded as a mark of honour, and the bride invited her neighbours to partake of it. "In preparing the dish," said the doctor, "she boiled the leaves in a saucepan, and served them up with butter and condiments!" It may be remembered that John Wesley gave up the use of tea and persuaded many of his followers to imitate his example. He spoke of it as "impairing digestion, unstringing the nerves, involving great and useless expense."

WOMAN BOOKMAKERS.

Two lady bookmakers were convicted at Salford. One of them was simply a bookmaker's agent, but the other was in business on her own account. In Salford also a woman was found guilty of conducting betting in a shop. It was visited on one day by twenty persons of her own sex, and on another day by twenty-four persons chiefly women. She was only a servant, and a fine was inflicted, but the magistrate remarked that he would like to give her employer three months' imprisonment.

THE DEEPEST MINERAL BORE.

What is believed to be the deepest and most successful coal bore in Great Britain, if not, indeed, in the world, is that which has been sunk and is nearing completion in the neighbourhood of Cameronbridge, Fife. The bore has reached the enormous depth of 4,000ft. At that distance from the surface the Dunfermline splint coal, a seam of splendid mineral, has been probed. How far in the future it will be before it is commercially expedient to work coal at such a depth is a problem which only mining engineers can solve.

SHUT OUT.

[There are, by a rough division, two kinds of poetry. There is the poetry that is a staff, a weapon, a strong right arm; and there is the poetry that is a rest, a refreshment, a means of escape.—*The Academy.*]

Ye poems, that with towelled head
I write to make a nation laugh,
Are you, while bringing daily bread
My staff?

Or does that figure put a wrong
On your inimitable charm?
And should I write you down my strong
Right arm?

Or may I say you are to me
The best of weapons ever made—
A bright and rhythmical Tole-
Do blade?

Alas! I dare not flatter so,
With similes so well expressed;
And yet you cannot be, I know,
A rest.

Refreshment ye are not—to me—
The rich sense might see you in that shape,
Nor can I tell how you can be
Escape.

Naught then remains; the poets know
No place for you within their creed;
And now I see you as a bro-
ken reed.]

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW EVENING DRESSES.

"The balls at the Casino," writes our lady correspondent at San Sebastian, "are very brilliant, and the dresses perfection. "Spanish women are very fond of wearing lace in extravagant quantities, and they are devoted to pale colours—such as salmon-pink, grey-blue, lemon-yellow, and sea-green. "On Monday night—when we had a thoroughly well-managed cotillon—I saw some lovely frocks: the very latest Parisian fashions. One of shrimp-pink Indian muslin, inset with point d'Alencon, was delightfully fresh and becoming; the entire hem was covered with insertions and frills of fine lace, and there was a low-cut bodice—worn over a guimpe of guipure—which was a mass of lace frills, each one exceedingly narrow, and the whole effect most satisfactory. The waist-band was rather high and composed of Liberty satin in the same shade as the muslin, and the accompanying hat was a small cloche in Tuscan straw, with a close wreath of white roses round the crown and several bows of black velvet ribbon under the brim."

LEMON-YELLOW: THE NEW COLOUR.

"Another charming dress," continues this correspondent, "was composed of lemon-yellow crepe de Chine, with a deep hem of Venetian guipure, and on this hem were elaborate scrolls worked out in frills of Valenciennes lace. There was a bolero of lemon-yellow velvet and a wide sash of palest grey mousseline de soie, with embroideries and fringes of gold and silver threads. This was an eminently attractive toilette, and worn by a lovely woman, whose pale-gold hair almost, matched in tint the yellow of the crepe de Chine! She had very dark eyes and finely-marked black eyebrows, and her picture-hat was of black crin with a wide band of black velvet round the crown, caught down by a diamond buckle, and three long black feathers sweeping over the back. "For the cotillon there were charming presents of no special value, but chosen with excellent taste. Everyone seemed to know everyone else, and the dancing was carried on with the greatest spirit until the early hours of the morning. "Very often King Alfonso and Queen Ena, who are staying here, visit the Casino in the afternoons, and they are—happily for them—allowed to come and go without being followed by a staring crowd. Spanish etiquette is a wonderful and most difficult science, but everyone is made to understand that it is 'bad form' to stare at Royal personages; when they are driving through the streets the people stop and wave their hands in delighted greeting, but otherwise the King and Queen are allowed to move about as freely as might any one of their subjects."

THE PURITAN CAPE.

The main novelty in the cloak line is the return of the Puritan cape, with or without a hood. These capes are made of satin-faced cloth, lined with delicate tinted satin. Some of these cloaks are made to fasten round the waist with a leather belt. These have separate sleeves, and the cape comes down fichushape in the front. Braid and embroidery will be used extensively as trimming.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Affected Areas.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday 22nd September give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Only local showers fell during the week. The crops are generally doing well but more rain is needed for rice in the eastern districts. Harvesting is in progress and fields are being prepared for the spring harvest and sowing of peas, gram, potatoes and linseed have commenced. Cholera continues in Hardoi, Sitapur and Pilibhit and has also broken out in Shajahanpur. Fodder and food-supplies are sufficient and prices have fallen in eight districts; they showa tendency to rise in Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jaunpur.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There was no rain in Etawah and Gorakhpur, more is needed in the latter district, slight showers fell elsewhere. The standing crops are doing well. Harvesting continues as also the preparation of fields for the spring harvest. Malaria fever is prevalent in Jhansi, Jalaun and Etawah where free distribution of quinine continues. The condition of people is much improved, fodder is sufficient except in one tahsil of Gorakhpur. Prices are tending to fall in Hamirpur and Jalaun, otherwise they are stationary. A further decrease has taken place in the numbers on gratuitous relief. The numbers on relief are now:—Allahabad Division—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 89,000; Agra Division—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 9,000, total 98,000. In Gorakhpur on works 1,179, on gratuitous relief 87, total 1,266; grand total 99,266.

PUNJAB.

The rainfall figures of the week indicate the cessation of the monsoon; the rainfall in Delhi, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Mianwali was slight. Prices of foodgrains are unchanged in several districts, but their tendency to fall is noticeable. Harvesting of certain autumn crops has commenced in Gurgaon, Ambala, Amritsar, Shahpur, and Multan. Ploughing and sowings of spring crops continue. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good and the outturn is also expected to be good. The standing crops have been damaged by floods in Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, and Shahpur, and by excessive rain on low-lying lands in Jullundur; insects are also attacking cotton in Lyallpur and Multan, the new cotton pods in the former are however reported to be healthy. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

There was no rain during the week. Rain is wanted for crops in the Bannu district. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is good except in Swabi where it is slightly below average. Harvest prospects and probable outturn of autumn crops are fair. Spring sowings have commenced. The canal water and Kilapani supply are normal. There is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good except in certain villages of Peshawar and the Tochi portion of Dera Ismail Khan. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuation Prices:—wheat 14 1/16 to 17 3/4; maize 15 to 17 15/16; gram 16 1/4 to 18; and *bajra* 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Rainfall in cents:—Bikaner 155, heavier in districts; Marwar from 52 to 182 in four districts; Udaipur 33; Kishangarh 23; one district of Alwar 25; rain is also reported from Shekhawati in Jaipur, but the amount is not stated; there was no rain or practically none elsewhere. The standing crops are thriving but slight damage has been caused by locusts in Tonk, Jaipur, and Kishangarh. The maize crop is being harvested in places. The condition of cattle is good and pasturage is sufficient. Prices are falling rapidly in most stations and are steady in others and in Ajmer-Merwara.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Merwara—on works 2,991, on gratuitous relief 3,333, total 6,324; relief works are now confined to the Todgarh tahsil in Merwara. Native States:—Marwar—on gratuitous relief 160; Tonk—on works 7, on gratuitous relief 215, total 222; Kishangarh—on gratuitous relief 580; Dholpur—on works 355, on gratuitous relief 3, total 358; total Native States 1,620. The public health is generally good. Prices:—Merwara 15 1/2, Marwar 18¾; Tonk 21 1/4; Kishangarh 20; and Dholpur 16 seers per rupee. Prices are about normal in Marwar, Tonk, and Kishangarh.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall general but none in Bundelkhand during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops and ploughing for spring crops are in progress. The standing crops and probable outturn are fair to good. There has been slight damage to crops by locusts in parts of Gwalior; by insects in parts of Malwa; and by excessive rain in parts of Bhopawar. Pasturage is good. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; normal in Bhopal; and have fallen in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

With the exception of a slight shower in Drug and Buldana the week was rainless. A little more rain was required in Nagpur and Bhandara and in parts of Drug and Raipur and has been received since the end of the week. The weather is now clear and the mornings cool. Weeding and ploughing for spring cultivation continue in most districts. Harvesting of rice has commenced in Damoh, Narsinghpur, and Balaghat; minor millets are being reaped in Chhindwara; early rice in Bhandara and *kodon* (millet) and rice in Raipur are in ear; sesamum in Hoshangabad and Raipur, cotton and sesamum in Yeotmal and Amraoti are in flower; gram is being sown in parts of Hoshangabad and Yeotmal, sesamum in Wardha, linseed in Raipur, and spring *Juar* in Chanda; sowing of sesamum is finished in Chanda and Bilaspur and is nearing completion in Drug, where sowings of second crops in rice fields has begun. Sesamum is in flourishing condition in the Balghat tahsil of Balaghat; *Juar* is still unobtainable in Narsingpur; in parts of Akola crops damaged by excessive rain show little improvement; slight damage by rain to crops in Yeotmal is also reported; the standing crops elsewhere are in good condition and prospects are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Wheat in Saugor and Balaghat, rice in Chanda, *juar* in Betul, and gram in Bhandara and Buldana are cheaper; grass is dearer in Seoni; elsewhere the prices of food-grains are steady and still continue equal to the scarcity level in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug and Bilaspur.

The Bombay report has already been published.

The number of persons on relief was 1,50,911, a decrease of 17,949.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The lovers of Rab and the intimates of Marjorie Fleming will be pleased to see an announcement of the forthcoming publication of the correspondence of Dr. John Brown, who introduced these charming personalities to the world of readers. Some extracts from Dr. Brown's correspondence have already been published in Dr. Peddie's "Recollections," but these merely served to whet the reader's appetite for more. John Brown was one of those fortunate authors whose gift it is to become not merely the entertainers but the friends of all who read their books; as a certain Duchess said of the inimitable Corney Grain, they must not be confounded with common professional persons. There are not a few writers whose books we enjoy without caring what manner of man may have written them; whoever wanted greatly to read a life of Defoe, or to study the correspondence of Gaboriau? But we may apply to Dr. Brown the language that he himself used of John Leech: "Gentleness and thorough gentlemanliness pervade all his works. They are done by a man you would take into your family and to your heart at once." A similar character shines through every page of the "Horae Subsecivae," which are coloured by a serene kindliness of heart. He found the good in everything—a dog-fight in the Canongate or the murky gloom of the Enterkin under storm clouds gave equal occasion for rejoicing to his sunshiny spirit. He was a great prophet of "the ultimate decency of things," and that in spite of the fact that domestic trouble pressed thickly on him, nor was he always at peace within. "I have fallen into a state of chronic heartlessness," he wrote to one friend; "can neither read, nor think, nor feel." Yet through all troubles and trials he was able to preserve a sweet and untainted outlook upon the world. The correspondence of such a man, reflecting as it does the daily course of his life, cannot fail to interest and instruct. It has been noted as characteristic of Dr. John Brown that in the art criticism which he wrote for Hugh Miller's paper not a picture is mentioned without praise. It must not be supposed that his critical faculty was small, or that the Academies of his time found room for no bad pictures in their exhibitions. His early recognition of Ruskin bears witness to his intuition, and Academies are much the same in all generations. But he deliberately preferred to write only of good things; where a bad picture came in his way, they tell us, he passed it over with a kindly word or inoffensive jest. This passion for seeing only the good things in life explains the peculiar charm of his writings, which we regard "more as the production of a man than of a mere artist." Dr. Brown himself thought that the highest praise that could be given to any human production, and it has been awarded to his work by common consent. Rab is probably the only dog in literature worthy to share a kennel with Argus in the Elysian Fields.

The enterprising news cutting agency which, as recently described in our London Letter, offered to supply Sir Thomas Malory with press notices of "Tristram and Yseult" was not alone in its amusing blunder. Mr. Walsh tells us that in 1887 the principal of a public school in Pennsylvania proposed to hold a bazaar for the replenishment of the school library, and had the happy thought of writing to Nathaniel Hawthorne, care of Messrs. Ticknor and Fields—who had issued the latest edition of Hawthorne's works, —and asking for a few autographs to be sold at this bazaar. Evidently the library was much needed! The same firm of Boston publishers once received a letter addressed to Edgar Allan Poe, about thirty years after his death. When opened it proved to be from the compiler of a forthcoming "Directory of Authors," and requested the favour of some exclusive biographical particulars from the author of "The Gold Bug." Another editor of an American biographical work—let us hope, for the credit of American literature, that it was the same man—recently applied to a well-known literary agent for the present address of Charlotte Bronte, in order that he might make a similar application to her. He believe that this enterprising gentleman was referred to the Society for Psychical Research. Some five years ago Messrs. Isbister published an elegant reprint of "Wo Cross, No Crown" by the famous William Penn. In due course they received a wrapper addressed to "Mr. William Penn" and containing a couple of sermons which were clearly intended to refute certain unorthodox views held by this rising author. A somewhat similar story is told of a living English writer who was fortunate enough to get a play of his accepted at the Odeon Theatre in Pairs. He called on the manager one day, and, instead of sending in his name like an ordinary mortal, he grandiloquently told the doorkeeper to announce "the English author whose play had been accepted." Now it happened that an adaptation of "Othello" was in rehearsal at the time, and on receiving this message the manager said "Very well, show him in—M. Shakspere, no doubt."

A new "picturesque guide" to North Devon is announced, in the prospectus of which much is said about literary associations of that charming district; but, oddly enough, the only reference made is to Charles Kingsley. Of course Bideford and Clovelly are imperishably associated with the great romance of "Westward Ho!" with which it would be profanation to conjoin the name of Miss. Corelli. But one would hardly think that R. D. Blackmore's delightful tales of North Devon are so soon forgotten in their native country. "Lorna Doone" has probably led the steps of at least as many pilgrims to Exmoor and the Doone Valley as "Westward Ho!" has attracted to Bideford and Appledore and Clovelly. John Ridd, who was pardonably vain of his literary style, would certainly have had something to say to this derogation from his popularity.

We may now begin to look forward to the usual autumn reawakening among the publishers, and the daily issue of numerous volumes of general literature. The staple product of the last two months has been fiction, and the odd assortment of books which are supposed to constitute holiday fare. In a few days, however, the publishers will be catering for the large demands of booksellers, who at this time of year are wont to make room for a completely new stock of books. The universal esteem and admiration for the late Sir Henry Irving should ensure success to Mr. Bram Stocker's forthcoming volume of "Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving." This will be issued by Mt. Heinnemann on the first anniversary of the death of the actor. We are told that it is full of recollections and anecdotes concerning Irving's many admirers, "from crowned heads downwards." Another book about actors will be from the pen of Mrs. Clement Parsons, who in "Garrick and his Circle" presents a full account of the life and work of David Garrick. We are told that the book is not only a biography, but "a gallery of contemporary portraits," the history of the age, political, social, literary, and economic, being woven round the central figure. Garrick's personality fills a typical place in the eighteenth century, and may well be made a centre of the social history of a period.

Since Mr. E. V. Lucas completed his work on Charles Lamb his output has grown amazingly large. In Messrs. Methuen's autumn list no fewer than three works from his pen are announced. The most important is a story —"Listener's Lure"—told in the form of letters. Mr. Lucas introduces the reader to a little company of present day friends and acquaintances who comprise several types of every-day people, who contrive to show what power may belong to young woman possessed of the rare art of making others talk rather than talk herself. The two other books by Mr. E. V. Lucas are "A Wanderer in London," which is described as a "sentimental, observant, and critical journey through London"; and a reprint of "Fireside and Sunshine," with a number of new essays added.

Mr. Joseph Conrad's new book appears in October. "The Mirror of the Sea," as it is entitled, is chiefly of an autobiographical nature—"an imaginative rendering of a reminiscent mood" is the description—"a record of a phase, now nearly vanished, of a certain kind of human activity, sympathetic to the inhabitants of this island. It is likewise an attempt to set down graphically certain genuine feelings and emotions born from the experience of a respectable and useful calling which at the same time happens to be of national importance." Mr. Heinemann has in preparation two volumes on chapters of French History, both of which have had a great success in the original. One, Monsieur G. Lenotre's "The Flight of Marie Antoinette," and the other, Paul Gruyer's story of "Napoleon at Elba." Different in scope and subject as these two publications are, they are so far similar that they both relate the story of the downfall of a crowned head. There are several biographical sketches of men who have played important parts in the drama of affairs in France during this period. Edouard Herriot's book, "Madame Recamier," which was given the Bordin prize, will be issued by Mr. Heinemann in October. It is founded on documents which have never before been accessible, and gives a survey of the whole circle which surrounded Madame Recamier.

Mr. Newman Howard, whose "Savonarola" called forth much favourable criticism, has another tragedy in verse coming out shortly with Messrs. Dent. It will be entitled "Constantine the Great," and will form the third volume of a Christian trilogy, the two previous volumes being "Kiartan the Icelander" and "Savonarola."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 35, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SAINT RAPHAEL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondicherry.*

WHY ENDURE DISCOMFORTS AND PAIN?
WHEN YOU CAN BE CURED!
Why not have your nervous system braced up. Why not, if you are weak and run down, have Vitality and Strength? If your Liver is constantly going wrong, why not get it into a good working condition? Why not, if you have Backache, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago or any pain or ache of the body, get speedy relief? Others have obtained it by using
COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

and I am positive you can get it too. It is a sure and natural remedy, and those whom it has cured will tell you so. Most of the pains, Aches and Diseases are due to the loss of Electric Nerve Force, and no man or woman can be strong, or have health and vitality, without that element in the body.
P. W. DEPARTMENT.
To KALYAN, 7th July, 1906.
Dr. Cook,
Dear Sir,—
I have now been using your Electric Body Battery for a little over a month and am glad to say that I have derived much benefit from it; and hope shortly to report a much greater improvement.—Faithfully yours
(Sd.) J. H.
(Original will be shown to applicants.)
MY FREE BOOK will tell you all about it. It explains everything you wish to know.
It is well illustrated, showing the various grade of Batteries, and how they are worn. I will send you one post free if you write for it. Call if you can (Consultation free) get a free test of the appliance, and free advice,
Office Hours 9-30 to 6 P.M.
C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOOLAMHOOSEIN ALLIBHOY & SONS
Arms and Ammunition Merchants,
207, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

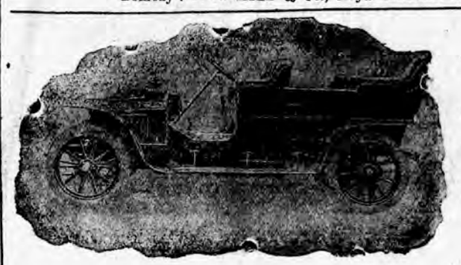
ONE of the largest and well-known dealers in sporting Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistol, and every description of ammunition.
Made by Westley Richard, Reilly, G. E. Lewis, W. W. Greener, Webley's Remington, C. G. Bouchill, Winchester, Browning's Patent, Manlicher Mouser and Savage Arms Co.
All our cartridges are loaded by an expert Trial order solicited.
Price Lists Free on application.

CROMPTON & CO., LD. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, WORKS:—LONDON & CHELSMFORD.
Electric Fans. Motors. Lifts. Arc Lamps. Projectors, etc.

CROMPTON ENCLOSED TYPE MOTOR.
Installations of Plant of all descriptions carried out and reported on.
Write for Estimates.
BRANCH OFFICE—8, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

BOOTE'S TILES

FLOOR PATTERN WOOD SCALE
Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.
Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to
T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,
THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.
GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.
ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.
CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.
LONDON OFFICE: Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn. W.C.
MANCHESTER OFFICE: 49, Deansgate.
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide & Brisbane: GIBBS BRIGHT & Co.
New Zealand: HERBERT OXLEY & Co., Custom Street, East, Auckland.
Calcutta: D. T. KEYMER & Co.
Bombay: F. R. HILL & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings.


1906 MODEL 10 H. P. 2 Cylinder Double Phaeton
DARRACQ.
SOLE AGENTS.
HILL, SAWYER & CO
DEPT. K.
Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
EAU DE COLOGNE

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants through out the World.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS ELECTRIC FITTINGS
AND OFFER YOU E LARGEST POSSIBLE SELECTION AT
Manufacturers' Prices,
OUR DESIGNS ARE THE LATEST . .
OUR MATERIALS THE BEST . . . .
OUR PRICES THE LOWEST . . . .
ELECTRIC FANS,
CEILING, DESK AND BRACKET TYPES IN STOCK.
ESTIMATES AND ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE.
Inspection of our Show-rooms respectfully invited.
LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY,
69, Esplanade Road.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.
BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	...	...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	...	...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	...	...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	...	...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...		from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	...	...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.
The "EMPIRE"

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 800 Machines. - CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 500 Machines, &c., &c.
PRICE - - 250 Rs.
Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort,

The British Medical Journal says: "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."
BENGER'S Food
for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious, and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.
Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORDS MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

STREET LAMP.

GOLD MEDAL

AWARDED AT THE
BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1904-05.

THE
WASHINGTON
COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT
LAMPS

Give the most brilliant and the cheapest Light of the day.

STORM AND RAINPROOF ARC LAMPS,
from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

Ordinary Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Suitable for Palaces, Clubs, Offices, Halls, Churches, Factories, Workshops, Compounds, Gardens and Streets. Adopted by Municipalities and Railways, etc., etc.

For particulars apply to

A. MAHLER.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE-AGENT FOR
The Washington Compressed Kerosine Oil Incandescent Light,
The Welsbach Patent Incandescent Gas Light
and
The Stella Incandescent Kerosine Oil Burner.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

KODAK CAMERAS
" N. C. FILMS
" DAYLIGHT

Developing Machines,
Latest Novelties, &c.

Enquire at

D. M. DUKLE & CO.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Absolutely untouched by hand.

Made entirely by Machinery.

Gives Rest to the Brain and Nervous System

MALTED MILK contains all the solid contents of milk in a Powdered form, which dissolves completely in water.
It is the best, purest, and most easily assimilated of all prepared foods.
It is more effectual than any drugs for Sleepless People.
It maintains health and vitality, and restores them when the health is impaired.
It can be prepared in various ways according to Season and palate.
It can be taken hot or cold, and is ready in a few moments in either form.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah, and Ceylon, and Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

S. & H. HARRIS'
HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

For Boots and Shoes, Harness and all Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the leather. Requires no brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory:
LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

CHALLENGE EVENTS.
Estimates and designs for any class of Sport.

B. G. 1200.
Prize Cup half fluted 1pt. Rs. 80, 1½pts. Rs. 100, 2pts. Rs. 135. With handles, ½pt. Rs. 80, 1pt. Rs. 110.

B. G. 1203.
Prize Cup with Plinth. Height 13½ ins., Rs. 133

B. G. 1199.
Handsome Prize Cup. Capacity 2 pints, Rs 183

B. G. 1200.
Rs. 450, 12 inches diameter. Fluted and Embossed presentation bowl, with Plinth.

STERLING SILVER

CUPS & BOWLS.

WE CAN MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY CLASS OF SPORT

SOLID SILVER HALL-MARKED POLO CUP.

English Manufacture, Exquisitely modelled and finished.
Width 18 inches, height 24½ inches, Rs. 3,000.
With Ebony Plinth as shown.
CUPS AND BOWLS MANUFACTURED to represent any class of Sport

OUR STOCK.
We Solicit your esteemed inspection.

B. G. 1205.
Prize Cup with Plinth. Height 12 inches, Rs. 112.

B. G. 1201.
Prize Cup, ½pt. 1, 1½, 2 and 3 pts., Rs. 35 to Rs. 150 with Plinths.

B G. 1209
Challenge Cup, Height 17 inches., Rs. 600

B. G. 1208
Rs. 112 Graduated flute Presentation Bowl. Height with Plinth 7¾ inches. Width of bowl, 6½ inches.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Watch-makers, Jewellers and Silversmiths.

BOMBAY & POONA.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents :—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

MOTHERS SHOULD REMEMBER

when selecting an artificial food for their babies

THREE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS
of

MELLIN'S FOOD

It is easily digestible and very assimilable and nourishing. It is readily soluble and may be prepared in a few seconds. It is free from husks and indigestible matter, which would cause irritation.

The importance of these properties is seen when it is remembered that the digestive organs are simpler, and the necessity for readily available food greater in an infant than in an adult. By the use of MELLIN'S FOOD, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants—diarrhœa, convulsions, and the various wasting diseases, etc.—have been largely decreased.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," can be had on application.

AGENTS:—Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ewart Ryrie & Co., Kurrachee.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SHIPPERS
OF

Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

JAMES WISBEY & Co.,

77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 129, HOUNDSDITCH.
8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . . LONDON, E.C.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD.
Illustrated Export Catalogue (600 pages) on application.
TRIAL ORDERS OR FIRST INDENTS SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.)

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c

Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and beware of spurious compounds of imitations. The genuine bears the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

Sold in bottles. Prices in England 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/3 each.
(*Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.*)
Sole Manufacturers:—J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited, LONDON.

DR DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES.
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active curative principles in a state of purity, and is easily digested. . . . I have no hesitation in recommending it as the most valuable, pure, and efficacious preparation of the Pharmacopœia, but I am not aware of cases to which the Profession is extending its use.

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restorative properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such perfection combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

FRUIT JULIEN
For Constipation and Biliousness
A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. Fruit Julien cures offensive breath and sick-headache.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

PLEASE NOTE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm

Who offer Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (London), and the Ophthalmic Hospital (Vienna), holding Genuine Degrees of M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and L.R.C.P. (London).

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co).
With 16 Years' Practical Experience
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.
STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

POLSON'S COFFEES & TEAS
ARE THE BEST.
INSIST ON HAVING THEM.
POLSON'S,
3, Times Building, BOMBAY.

Mosquitoes Avoid
the presence of Carbolic that is why the use of
Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap
has been found such an excellent protection against the attacks of these and other insects. It imparts also a delightful freshness to the skin, and, of course, is powerfully antiseptic, an advantage readily appreciated in warm climates.
Sold by Local Chemists and Storekeepers.
Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

TRADE MARK
BIG
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG 6 is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Nos. 119 to 125, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by N. D'Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Arundel Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 47, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Farnham Street, LONDON, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.